Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B. 1065

"For beauty and protection of skin use Sahara blades. Ten creamy shaves per blade."

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVI NO. 103 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

"Divest Mysore Govt. Of Its Autocracy"

Mahatma's Appeal To Maharaja And Dewan

TRIBUTE TO EXEMPLARY NON-VIOLENCE OF PEOPLE

"National Flag Demonstration Is But A Symptom Of The Time"

"I have been told that the people have been behaving with exemplary non-violence and that the crowd bravely suffered the firing. If that is proved to be the case, I for one will rejoice over the loss of life. It was a necessary price paid for gaining liberty."—In those striking words Mahatma Gandhi concludes his eagerly awaited statement on the Mysore firing.

Advice To Maharaja

"I suggest, therefore," observes Mahatmaji in the course of the statement, "that the best and the only remedy for the Maharaja and his adviser, Sir Mirza Ismail, is to divest the Government of its autocracy and make popular representatives responsible for the administration in Mysore. Responsibility must be on the broadest scale possible if it is to ensure peace in Mysore."

The following is the full text of the statement:

I enjoy the privilege of friendship with Sir Mirza Ismail. I know that he is anxious to liberalise the administration of Mysore. I have found him to be willing to listen to the advice and suggestions of friends and I know that the tragedy that has been enacted in Mysore has filled him with distress.

Not Convincing

I have read the "Communique" issued by the Mysore Government. It does not read convincing to me, but for the advice that I am about to tender. I do not need an accurate knowledge of all facts surrounding the tragedy. Seeing that I receive pressing letters, deputations and wires from representative people in Mysore for guidance, seeing that I know so many workers in Mysore who look to me for the solution of their difficulties, it would be wrong on my part at this critical juncture to content myself merely with sending letters or even telegrams of advice.

Symptom Of Time

One or two facts stand out prominently. There has been firing upon an unarmed crowd resulting in several deaths and many more being injured. I will assume, though the information received by me on behalf of public is to the contrary, that there was some provocation. We shall never know with absolute certainty whether the firing was justified. There is no code which can give an exact definition of justification. It must always be a matter of opinion and opinions have always a knack of varying.

What I, therefore, venture to suggest to the Mysore Government is that they will not be satisfied with making an enquiry, however impartial it may be. The demonstration that is going on in Mysore about the National Flag is a symptom of the time.

I must confess that I was not aware of the popular awakening in Mysore on a wide scale as there undoubtedly is. It gladdens me as I hope it gladdens Mysore authorities.

End Autocracy

I suggest, therefore, that the best and the only remedy for the Maharaja and his adviser, Sir Mirza Ismail, is to divest the Gov-

(Continued on page 7, col. 7)

What Mahatma Told Mysore Leaders

BANGALORE, April 29.

"Do everything possible to keep the movement absolutely non-violent. The deaths of a large number of pilgrims, if true, is too high a price to pay. If necessary, I am prepared personally to lead the movement in Mysore, wherever I happen to be in India".

Mahatmaji is reported to have said thus to Messrs. Bhupalam Chandrasekhara Shetty, D. H. Chandrashekarayya and T. Ramachandra, people's representatives, who returned to Bangalore this morning after meeting Mahatmaji at Wardha.

FLAG PROBLEM

It is stated that Gandhiji suggested to them ways of ending the present impasse and gave a letter, addressed to the President of the Mysore Congress, to that effect. Gandhiji suggested that at Congress meetings both the National and Mysore State Flags might be flown together.

It would appear Mahatmaji suggested that, in view of the forthcoming marriage of the Mysore Crown Prince, it was eminently desirable that the Congress should have an honourable settlement with the Government.

After receiving this letter, they returned to Bombay and interviewed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Meanwhile, the news of firing reached Bombay. Sardar Patel asked them to see Gandhiji again. Gandhiji was shocked at the news of the shooting and cancelled his previous letter.

FOR SCENE OF FIRING

Under Mahatmaji's instructions, Mr. Bhupalam Chandrashekara Shetty is leaving for Viduraswatham, the scene of the tragedy, to collect first hand and impartial account of the incidents.

AWAITING DEWAN'S REPLY

Gandhiji is also communicating with the Dewan (Sir Mirza Ismail) to ascertain the Government's view point in the matter, after which he will issue a public statement regarding the same.—United Press.

Relief For Bombay Public

CURFEW WILL EXPIRE TO-NIGHT AND SO WILL BAN ON ASSEMBLAGES OF FIVE OR MORE

The Chief Presidency Magistrate's orders regarding the curfew will expire at midnight to-day (April 30) and so will the order regarding the assembly of five or more persons.

From midnight on Saturday therefore no curfew will be in force.

The Commissioner of Police's order regarding the carrying of weapons has not however been cancelled, but will continue to remain in force until further orders.

CONTROL OF DRUGS

Provincial Govt.'s Views Sought For Select Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, April 29.

Replies are shortly expected from provincial Governments regarding the import of drugs bill introduced in the Central Assembly.

Opinion at the time of the introduction of the Bill was that it did not go far enough. Indigenous manufacturers felt that as it was restricted in scope only to imported drugs and the bill in effect would give certificate of purity only to foreign drugs and thus place locally manufactured products at a disadvantage. There is also the general feeling that there should be effective control not merely over drugs of foreign origin but also of local drugs, which do not come up to accepted standards. The position, therefore was that the consumer could not be protected unless the Provinces were ready to undertake complementary legislation in respect of manufacture storage and sale or were willing to authorise the Central Government to undertake legislation. Under Government of India Act in the absence of authorisation by Provincial Legislatures, the Central Legislature can deal only with the import of drugs. The Provinces have, therefore, been asked to state whether they would authorise the Central Government or undertake legislation themselves. Replies of Provincial Governments will be placed before the Select Committee on the Bill during the coming Simla session of the Assembly, so that the bill may be re-examined in the light of replies received.

WHAT HE GAINED BY KAYAKALPA TREATMENT

Read Pt. Malaviya's Account on Pages 16 & 18

IRRIGATION IN BENGAL

Government To Appoint Committee Of Experts

DARJEELING, April 29.

The "United Press" understands that the Bengal Government contemplate convening a small conference of leading scientists and engineers, whose expert advice will be sought in connection with pursuing the 'forward irrigation policy' which has been decided upon.

Accordingly the Irrigation Department have circulated a 'questionnaire' to all public bodies and institutions interested in this question with a request to send their replies thereto by May 25 next, after which the conference referred to will be held.—United Press.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN U. S. A.

11 Year Old Mother Progressing Nicely

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 29 (A. P.).—An eleven-year-old mother and her baby, two days old, were getting along nicely to-day in a Brownsville Hospital.

The baby, a five-pound girl, was born normally on Sunday to Mrs. Catherine Nowden, child-wife to James Nowden, twenty-seven-year-old miner of nearby Labelle.

Mrs. Bessie White, mother of Mrs. Nowden, said her daughter would be 12 years old on May 29. Hospital attendants said Mrs. Nowden told them she gave her age as 16 in obtaining a marriage licence.—"New York Sun."

MALAVIYA IMPROVES

BENARES, April 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who used to have temperature every day since his return to Benares has much improved now.

He intends to proceed to hills as soon as he regains sufficient strength. He is now under the treatment of Pandit Trambak Shastri, a local renowned Vaidya.—United Press.

Settlement In Jaipur-Sikar Dispute

Successful Intervention Of Rajputana A. G. G.

SIKAR, April 29.

It is believed that through the intervention of Mr. Lothian, A.G.G. Rajputana and Resident, Ajmer, a settlement of the dispute between the Jaipur Durbar and the Rao Raja of Sikar has been reached.

Eight "Umphias" (headmen) of the town have been called, presumably to notify the arrangement on behalf of the public.—A.P.

Spectacular Air Action

Citizens Of Hankow's Suburb Watch Sino-Japanese Combat

HANKOW, April 29.

It is estimated that there were thousand casualties in Hanyang, a suburb of Hankow, by a Japanese air-raid on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday. Twelve Japanese bombers and six Japanese pursuit planes were definitely brought down, according to Chinese military headquarters, while the Chinese definitely lost three and four were missing.

SPECTACULAR AIR ACTION

Anticipating the Japanese air-raid the Chinese command had concentrated a large force of pursuit planes in Hankow. When 39 Japanese planes were sighted fifty Chinese planes went up and engaged them. Thousands of the populace, braving the heavy machine-gun fire, watched the most spectacular aerial combat, lustily cheering and clapping hands when the 'planes crashed into flames. Hanyang presented a most tragic picture over a section half a mile long of shambles full of weeping women, wounded civilians and charred remains, owing to the Japanese 'planes releasing [illegible] of bombs across the Armament [illegible] bomb landing near [illegible] of it.

Red Cross units are now desperately working extricating bodies from the debris of houses.—Reuter.

HANYANG AIR RAID TOLL

HANKOW, April 29.

Chinese reports state that it is hitherto known that at least 300 were killed in Hanyang, North-east of Hankow.

The Hanyang Arsenal, which is the biggest in China, was the objective of the Japanese 'planes.—Reuter.

ROCKFEL ANNEXES 1000 GUINEAS

LONDON, April 29.

One thousand guineas run at New Market over a distance of one mile resulted as follows:

ROCKFEL	.. 1
LAUGHING WATER	.. 2
SOLAR FLOWER	.. 3

Twenty ran. The race was won by one and half lengths and three lengths separated second and third. Time: One minute and thirty-nine seconds.

O.M.D. Bell trains Rockfel.

Starting Prices: 8|1 Rockfel, 20|1 Laughing Water and Solar Flower.—Reuter.

SIKAR CHIEF AT AJMER

AJMER, April 29.

The Delhi Express arrived at 9-15 p. m., i.e. 2-1/2 hours late bringing the A. G. G. of Rajputana and the Rao Raja of Sikar who drove to the bungalow of the Resident, at Ajmer.

The Rao Raja was seen smiling when alighting indicative of the settlement arrived at.—United Press.

ALEKHINE WINS

MARGATE, April 29.

Alekhine won the International Chess Tournament with 6 1/2 points and one game yet to play.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BIG R.A.F. EXPANSION

LONDON, April 29.

It is understood that a further big expansion of R.A.F. will shortly be disclosed by Earl Winterton, the Air Ministry spokesman, in the Commons in a statement to the House.—Reuter

Mahatma Leaves For Frontier

WILL BE BACK IN CITY AFTER 9 DAYS TOUR

Subhas Requested To Be Present In Bombay By Time He Returns

BOMBAY, Friday.

MAHATMA GANDHI ACCOMPANIED BY MR. MAHADEO DESAI, PYARILAL SHARMA AND DR. MISS SUSHILA NAIR LEFT FOR PESHAWAR BY THE FRONTIER MAIL TO-NIGHT.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ ALSO LEFT BY THE SAME TRAIN FOR SIKAR.

Among those that were present at the station to see Gandhiji off were Sardar Patel, Aaharya Kripalani, Mr. Yasin Nurie (who has not been keeping good health) Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji and Mr. S. K. Patil.

Gandhiji travelled by Interclass as there is no third class arrangement in the Frontier Mail. He will reach Peshawar on Sunday evening and Monday being his silence day the tour will commence on Tuesday. After nine days' tour which will mostly cover the rural area, Gandhiji will return to Bombay on May 12 to be in time to tender advice to the Conference of Prime Ministers of the seven provinces.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

Acharya Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress told our representative that the Prime Ministers' Conference will meet on May 12, Congress Working Committee on May 15 and the Constitution Sub-Committee on May 18.

MAHATMAJI HAS COMMUNICATED TO SJT. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE THE OUTLINES OF THE CONVERSATION HE HAD HAD WITH MR. JINNAH AND ASKED HIM TO BE PRESENT IN BOMBAY BY THE TIME HE RETURNS.

SUBHAS AND UNITY TALKS

CALCUTTA, April 29.

It is reliably understood that Mahatma Gandhi has sent a telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, asking him to proceed to Bombay at his earliest convenience "in order to continue the negotiations with Mr. Jinnah."

This fact is interpreted in political circles here as an indication that the preliminary discussions between Mahatmaji and Mr. Jinnah yesterday were more favourable to an eventual amicable settlement between the two major communities, than were generally expected, and that they have paved the way for formal negotiations between the accredited chiefs of both sides without any further loss of time.

President Bose, it is understood has intimated to Gandhiji that his previous engagements, including the Orissa tour, are likely to detain him till May 8th next and as such, he may leave for Bombay on that date, reaching there on the 10th.

If, however, Gandhiji considers that Mr. Bose should meet Mr. Jinnah earlier, he (Mr. Bose) would cancel all other engagements and proceed immediately to Bombay.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S FRONTIER TOUR PROGRAMME

PESHAWAR, April 29.

An emergent meeting of the Frontier Provincial Congress Working Committee will be held to-morrow to decide finally the programme of Gandhiji's tour in the Province.

The meeting will be attended by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

The original idea of building a hut for Gandhiji near Utmanzai has been given up and, he is likely to stay at the Premier's (Dr. Khan Saheb's) bungalow.

Gandhiji's tour of the Province will strictly be limited and at present it is proposed that Mahatmaji should be requested to address only one meeting at Peshawar, where a large number of "Red Shirt" volunteers from all over the Frontier Province will assemble.—United Press.

CONGRESS PREMIERS' CONFERENCE IN CITY

BOMBAY, April 29.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee announces that the Congress Premiers' Conference will be held in Bombay, instead of at Wardha from May 12; The Working Committee will meet in Bombay on May 15 and the Constitutional Sub-Committee on May 18.

The Labour Sub-Committee may also meet here during the period.

The venue of the meeting had to be changed from Wardha to Bombay in view of Gandhiji's Frontier tour.—A. P.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BARNES

LONDON, April 29.

The Australian Board of Control has rejected Bradman's request to send a substitute for Barnes. The Board has cabled to Mr. Jeans that it was not agreeable to send a substitute, and was of opinion that there were sufficient players to provide for such a contingency. Is is learnt that the majority of the thirteen members on the Board voted negatively, and that the decision was a foregone conclusion. The general opinion is that Barnes is not a key player, and it would have been a different story had O'Reilly or McCormick been injured.—Reuter.

CLOVE BOYCOTT IN NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 29.

A deputation led by Seth Punamchand Ranka saw the Merchants in City and exhorted them to boycott cloves till the Zanzibar dispute is settled amicably. Practically all wholesale dealers have agreed to the request and have wired to Bombay and Calcutta cancelling their Clove consignments. The merchants requested the deputationists not to start picketing till the fourth of May, by which time they will arrange to dispose off their stock.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a graduate comrade of radical tendencies from any caste or community to marry an established Brahmin bachelor, 30, graduate, radical Congressite. Write Box No. 10156, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Science and Language Graduates for Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications. Trained Muslims with knowledge of Persian and Urdu preferred. Apply Hon. Secretary by 15th May. (10167)

Wanted—By the International Provident Assurance. Ltd., Gauhati, Assam, one well-qualified Accountant, having sufficient knowledge in all the departments of Accounts relating to Insurance business. Starting pay Rs. 50 p.m. for a probationary period of six months only after which it will increase to Rs. 75 p.m. and then to Rs. 250 p.m. by annual increment. The post is pensionable with benefits of Provident Fund, family gratuity and leave privileges, etc., like those of a Government service. Cash security is essential. Further, Chief Agency terms are open to reliable firm or gentlemen having previous experience in Insurance concern, for the unrepresented areas of Bombay, Madras, U. P., Burma and Ceylon on highly lucrative terms. For particulars, please apply to the Company's Head Office at Gauhati, Assam, at once. (10157)

Ladies Become Secretaries. Free Training, Boarding and Lodging provided for Hindus gratis. Apply with -|2|-, Royal College, Dadar, Bombay. (10172)

Canvassers on Pay plus Commission required immediately for famous French Products. Cash security Rupees Twenty-Five. Call, French Medical Stores, Charni Road Tram Junction, Grant Road, opposite Hardinge, Balaram House. (10171)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—Airy Rooms, Blocks and workshop godown at cheap rents, near G.I.P. Rly. Station, Dadar, "Madhav Wady," Nalgaum Cross Road. Apply to Mehtaji or Bhalya there. (10146)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE AGENT, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 20 tons Tin Ingots. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, Postal Order and Postage Stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 12th May 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (8426)

G.I.P. RY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons Copper Ingots. Tender form obtainable from this office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by Cheque, Postal Orders and Postage Stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 11th May 1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (8425)

52. TO BE LET

To Let—Spacious and most upto-date flats for offices and residential purposes, as also Bachelors rooms and most upto-date shops at Cambata Building, Back Bay Reclamation, opp. Churchgate Station. Apply to the Manager on the premises. (10137)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Dadar—Matunga Khalsa College Road, New Buildings. Nos. 516-A, 520-B. Three rooms, kitchen, gallery. All modern conveniences. Rent 42; 47; 52. Apply spot. Telephone: Sidhwa, 26111; 22367. (10159)

74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

To Let Khandala, Bungalow near Railway Station, fully furnished, 4 bed-rooms baths attached, drawing, dining, big veranda, Fine View, reasonable terms. Apply Desai, C|o Hormusjee M. Vakeel and Co., 60, Forbes Street. Tel. No. 20280. (10163)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10164, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Portuguese Tuitions by a graduate of European University in classes or individual. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 10170, "Bombay Chronicle".

Calcutta Dental College & Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Offers a four-years' complete course in Dentistry, based on the Government of Bengal Dental Education Committee's curriculum. Session begins from July next. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal. (10151)

174. BOOKS

Read "Defence of Madame Blavatsky" by Beatrice Hastings. Vol. I. "Madame Blavatsky and the Mahatma Letters". Vol. 2. The Coulomb Pamphlet. Each Vol. is complete in itself, price Re. 1 annas 12. International Book House, Ash Lane, Bombay.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowances to push sales of Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply for terms to:—Seth S. R. Shamlal & Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana (10121)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

Tailoring Shop with Stocks and Furniture in best locality is to be sold or leased as Owner cannot attend owing to ill health. Apply Box No. 501, "Bombay Chronicle"

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION CALLED for MONDAY, the 2nd MAY 1938, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time):

59. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt.—Regarding the desirability of compelling landlords to screen the buildings when they are being pulled down.

60. From Mr. K. F. Nariman—Regarding the erection of a Police Chowki on the Northbrook Gardens ground.

61. From Prof. A. Soares—Regarding the measures to be taken for bringing down the increasing death rate of the City.

62. From Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta, Kt., O.B.E.,—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the draft amendments to Section 41 of the Municipal Act for appointing a Hospital Committee.

63. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt., seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim and supported by three other Councillors—For protesting against certain provisions incorporated in Government Bill No. XVII of 1938, relating to the introduction of Adult Franchise, redistribution of seats, etc.

64-65. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—(64) For requesting the Commissioner to take immediate steps for removing the nuisance caused by the pulling down of a building at the corner of Medows Street, Fort; and (65) for obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the recent collapse of a house in the Bazargate Street, Fort.

66. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Commissioner to obtain legal opinion in connection with the deputation of the City Engineer outside India to study important engineering works.

67-68. From Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of (67) extending New Bengalpura Road so as to join it with Mahomedali Road and (68) Reserving an open plot between Memonwada Road and Mahomedali Road for recreation purposes.

69-70. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—(69) For rescinding a Corporation Resolution regarding the grant of higher grade salaries to certain teachers; and (70) regarding payment of a grant by the Schools Committee towards the sports held by the South Indians' Welfare Society.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,

D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th April, 1938.

8441.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EBRAHIM ALIMAHOMED and others have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Fazandari land, situate on the West side of Chinch Bunder, Second Row or Samuel Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 2063, 2886 and New Survey No. 3158 and bearing cadastral Survey No. 1748 of Mandvi Division, together with dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Second Row of Samuel Street on the West by vacant ground of the heirs of Thomer Mulla on the North by the house of Jairam Lowji and on the South by the house of Ludha Chotia and which premises are assessed under B. Ward No. 3022 and Old Street No. 370 and New Street Nos. 22-24.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1938.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

(8443)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE BALAK EDUCATION SOCIETY, MATUNGA.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Prof: S. B. HUDLIKAR and Mrs. S. HUDLIKAR cease to be the Principal and Vice-Principal respectively of the Society's Schools at Matunga as from the 24th April 1938. The Schools will re-open as usual on the 3rd June 1938. All inquiries should be addressed to the Hon: Secretaries of the Society.

Kanti Mahal, Vincent Road.
Matunga, 28th April 1938.

10176.

SPEND YOUR

HOLIDAY

THIS SUMMER

IN

Charming Kashmir.

From 15th APRIL, 1938, RAIL-CUM-ROAD RETURN TICKETS for ALL CLASSES will be issued from BOMBAY V.T., POONA, NAGPUR, JUBBULPORE (via Bina and Katni) JUBBULPORE (via Itarsi) BHOPAL, GWALIOR, AGRA CANTT., and MUTTRA to SRINAGAR via DELHI and RAWALPINDI or JAMMU TAWI, the latter route being available from 1st MAY.

Detailed particulars regarding fares, conditions of issue, free allowance of luggage admissible and timings of Out Agency Motor Service, will be gladly furnished on enquiry by STATION MASTERS of the stations named above, or by the Information Bureau, G.I.P. Railway Bombay.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

8307.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 100 of 1936.

BALKRISHNA KEROJI PATIL ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

KRISHNA RAGHUNATH PATIL and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 19th January, 1937, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 4th May, 1938, at 3 P. M. (S.T.),

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Government Toka Land, situate at Gowari Antop Hill Road Near Kabrastan, outside the Fort of Bombay, called Saili Flowers and Plants Oart, admeasuring 8896 sq. yds. or thereabouts and bearing Current Rent Roll No. 6722 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/1061, 14 Gowari and 2/1059 and Cadastral Survey No. 141 of Matunga Division and F. Ward No. 4228 and Street No. 1469.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN DESAI & NANAVATI, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1938.

G. R KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.

8437.

Public Notices

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)
MATUNGA BOMBAY.

NEW ADMISSIONS—SESSION 1938-39.

DIPLOMA COURSES.

1 Mechanical Engineering.
2 Electrical Engineering.
3 Textile Manuractures (Cotton).
4. Technical & Applied Chemistry
5. Sanitary Engineering & Plumbing.

Each course is of four years' duration divided into eight terms of six months each. Fees Rs. 65 per term for 'bona fide' Bombay Presidency Candidates; Rs. 90 for others. Admission on Entrance Examination to be held on 14th June.

SHORT COURSES.

CLASSES HELD ON SATURDAY MORNINGS:—

1.—ENGINEERING APPRENTICE CLASSES:—For men working in Engineering Works—Two years' Course, comprising four terms—Fees Rs. 20 per term.

2.—TEXTILE APPRENTICE CLASSES—For men working in mills. Two years' course—Either spinning or Weaving—Fees Rs. 45 per annum.

Entrance Examination for new admissions on Saturday 28th May.

3.—ELECTRICAL WIREMEN'S CLASSES—(CLASS II)—Instruction in Marathi as well as English—Six months' course—Fees Rs. 20 New Classes start on 4th June.

CLASSES HELD ON FRIDAY EVENINGS:—

ELECTRICAL WIREMEN'S CLASSES—(CLASS I)—Instruction in English only. Fees Rs. 25 six months' course—Held at the New Bombay High School, Girgaum Road, Bombay. New classes start on 3rd June.

CLASSES HELD ON MONDAY & THURSDAY EVENINGS:—

4.—RADIO COMMUNICATION CLASSES (Elementary)—For men engaged in Radio trade and amateurs—Course of 4—1/2 months—Fees Rs. 25—Entrance Examination on Friday 10th June. New Classes start on 16th June.

For application forms and other particulars apply to the Principal & Secretary, with STAMPS for postage. 8433.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SOMCHAND MOTILAL SHAH of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 70, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Khar in the Village of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District being Plot No. 117 of the Suburban Scheme No. VII of Khar, containing by admeasurements 950 square yards or thereabouts together with building and structures thereon and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 118 of the aforesaid Scheme, on or towards the South by Plot No. 116, on or towards the East by Ghodbunder Road and on or towards the West by Plots Nos. 122 and 123 of the said Scheme

Dated this 28th day of April 1938

DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(8440)

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of H. Griffin Esquire and Others, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co. of complete Bungalow furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington typewriter No. 12, English Billiard table, Godrej steel Cabinet, Godrej & Other Safes, Remington portable typewriter, Zunda Cabinet, Kelvinator, Chesterfield sets, Wrist Watches, etc.

Public Notices

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL, CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 5 per share (Rupees Five Only) Free of Income-Tax, for the year ended 31st December, 1937, has been declared and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 18th April, 1938, on and after MONDAY 16th May, 1938, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, from 12 Noon to 4 P.M. and on Saturdays upto 1 P.M.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course.

An intimation of change of address should be given to the Company.

By Order of the Board.
For the Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.,
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD.
A. PETHER.
Manager.

Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th April, 1938.

8429.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. 15 OF 1938.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES Act 1913,
AND
In the matter of MESSRS. CHACHATY and THACKERSEY, LTD., and Reduced.

Messrs. CHACHATY AND THACKERSEY, LTD. and Reduced a joint stock Company incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 having its registered Office at Petit Building Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the paid up capital of the above Company from Rupees 1,40,000 (Rupees one lac and forty thousand) divided into two hundred eighty, 5 per cent cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each to Rs. 70.000 (Seventy thousand) divided into 140, 5 per cent cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each was on the 25th day of March 1938 presented to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 31st day of May 1938.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1938.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

8442.

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Ismail Dongre the Mortgagor, and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th September 1927, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immovable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Chimna Butcher Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 130 square yards but in the New Cadastral Survey Sheet described as containing only 126 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office in 1, Ash Lane (95, Esplanade Road), Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.

Auction Sales

IMPORTANT TO BOOTS AND SHOES MERCHANTS

Sale of 1389 Pairs Gents., Ladies and Children shoes, English, Agra and Cawnpore made, also welt thread, sole stamping machine, etc., on Friday the 6th May, 1938, at 3-30 p.m. at the Sale Room of the undersigned: by order of the Liquidator of the Vandex Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Vol. Liquidation). Will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the merchants. 25 per cent deposit at the time of sale and the balance to be paid next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of artistic designed very modern teakwood household and office furniture, office safe, ice chest, wall clock, Frigidaire, gramophone, A. C. Radio, Sewing Machine, Harmonium, glassware, crockery, platedware, etc. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 15, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite Town Hall, Fort. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

PLAZA
KRISHNA NARATHI
IN TAMIL
ON SUNDAY. THE 1ST MAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 a.m.

LATEST ABOUT
NADIA'S
DIAMOND THRILLER
Lutaroo Lalna
AND
HARIPURA
'Congress Topical
SHOWING SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
THE EDWARD
DAILY AT: 3-30 & 6-30 P.M.
&
LAMINGTON
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 2-30 & 5-30 P M.
NO FAMILY SHOULD MISS SUCH A FINE DOUBLE PROGRAMME

The BROADWAY
Kingsway — Khodadad Circle — DADAR
Programme from SATURDAY till TUESDAY NEXT:
Daily at: 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Screen Sensation of a decade, played by a galaxy of *Stars* in a glittering world of Wine and Women!
"THE ROBBER BARONS"
WITH
EDWARD ARNOLD
CARY GRANT
FRANCES FARMER
JACK OAKIE
TO-MORROW MORNING SHOW: AT 10-30 A.M.
For our SOUTH INDIAN Patrons
A Mythological TAMIL Talkie:
'BHAKTHA TULASIDAS'

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Jeanette MacDonald
in
"LOVE ME TO-NIGHT"

Beggar-Boy
Becomes
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF!

Master PARASHRAM

The Beggar-Boy of the PRABHAT Social "KUNKU", becomes Lord Krishna's Commander of Cow Boy friends, in another great PRABHAT Masterpiece.

Gopal Krishna

The PRABHAT touch to Shri Krishna.

COMING SOON
AT
CENTRAL
CINEMA. Girgaum.

Results Of First And Second M.B B.S. Examinations

The following candidates have passed the First M.B.B.S. Examination:—

Yamuna Hari Abhyanker, Hosina Ahmeddin, F. P. Antia, Una Aranha, V. R. Basrur, H. A. Bassam, K. J. Bhagat. K. M. Bhatt, M. H. Bhatt, J. K. Borkar, J. L. Coutinho, N. R. Dalal, Saku Bhalchandra Dandekar, V. A. Date, B. G. Desai, D. G. Desai, Sulochana Ramchandra Desai, V. F. Dhoria, G. S. Godiwalla, C. J. Gohel, Sulochana Ganesh Hadkar, L. S. Honnemadi, J. M. Jalundhwala, T. E Jangbarwala, M. K. Khan, R. K. Kothari, Nergesh Murzban Kothawala, S. M. Malik, K. A. Mankodi, M.R. Mastakar. M.L. Matta. R.A. Mehta. Shalini Ramkrishna Mhatre. M.A. Mohd., D.A. Mondker, D.M. Nadkarni, S.M. Parekh, Vasant Ranchhoddas Parekh, R. M. Parikh, P.R. Patel. J. M. Patell, Khorshed Dhunjishaw Pavri, F.X. Pereira. P.A.C. Quadros, V.R. Sukhathankar, K.M. Sukhtankar. K.T. Sukkawala. S.G. Talavlikar, V.B. Tawadey, Manorama Vishnu Tendulkar. Sumati Balaram Vagal. J.P. Vajifdar. N.A. Wahidi.

The result of Harekar, Shaik Dawood Ibrahim is reserved.

The following candidates have passed the Second M.B.. B.S. Examination:—

V. R. Bagwe, H. Y. Bakre, K. N. Baria. J. M. Bavishi, S. S. Baxi, E. M. Best, P. B. Bhadre, N. B. Bhide, C. L. Bhopatkar, Evelyn Carrasco, Lila Shriram Chaubal, J. M. Chavda. M. M. Cholera, B. C. Dastur, C. C. P. DeCruz, D. R. Desai, H. D. Desai, I. C. Desai. K. G. Desai, Nalinee Khanderao Desai, A. R. Deshpande, I. H. Dhruv. D. T. Dighe, N. L. Divekar, D. B. Doctor, P. K. Dron. V. D. Ektare. Rose Fonseca. C. S. Gariwala. S. M. Gaywala. S. T. Gholap. D. L. Godambe. S. R. Gore, V. P. Gore. M. G. Harshey. G. L. Joglekar. G. N. Joshi. M. N. Joshi. V. P. Karnik. A. M. H. Kazi. A. R. Khan, G.V. Khot, D.A. Koppikar, K.L. Kothary, S.R. Kulkarni, R.K. Kulkarny, S.C. Kusumgar, A.B.S. Lal, G.K. Mankodi, K.S. Masalawala, K.C. Mehta, M.P. Mehta, S. J Mehta, Bertha Mendonca, F J Mendonca, Sumati Divaker Modak, S. V. Odak, A. A. Padhye, Saudamini Chandramukhram Pandya (passed with distinction), M. A. Panwala, S.L. Parekh, M.C. Parikh, D.V. Parulekar, L.M. Patel, M.G. Patel, R.B. Patel, R.S. Patel, P.D. Patil, S. P. Pednekar, K.B. Phadnis, A.P.R. Pinto, J.M. Pinto, R.V. Sawe, F.X. Sequeira. C.T. Shah, C.F. Shah, S.A. Shah. I. Sobti, H.B. Solanki, N.G. Talwalkar, B.V. Tilve, P.J. Varghese, C.S. Vora, R.V. Wad'dekar, U. V. Wadgaonkar, B.A. Wadia, Shanta Govind Wagle, S.A. Walawalkar, Tilottama Narayanrao Walwekar.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Friday.

Vigorous Enforcement Of Curfew Order

Two persons were arrested by the Lamington Road police last night for breach of Curfew Order and are detained in jail custody. They were offered bail but as they failed to furnish the same. They were ordered to be remanded in custody till May 10.

AT MOHAMAD ALI ROAD

The Pydhoni police arrested one Syed Karim Syed Fakir (20) for loitering in Mohamad Ali Road in contravention of Curfew Order. He was therefore remanded in custody till May 12.

Balkwalli, who was arrested last night by the Dongri Police for breach of Curfew Order was offered bail in sum of Rs. 100 with a cash deposit of Rs. 25. He was unable to furnish the same and was therefore, remanded in custody till May 10

Syed Hussein Oosman (30) driver of Lorry No. 1488 arrested on 30th August last year was found guilty and sentenced to Rs. 50. in default one month's simple imprisonment by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Dadar Police Court to-day.

The accused was charged with rash and negligent driving on the Elphinstone Bridge, thus causing the death of a girl who was caught between the lorry and the side wall of the bridge.

The accident occurred as a result of the rear chain breaking and the lorry sliding back with accelerated momentum, the brakes not proving effective.

Convicting the accused as above the Magistrate observed: "I think putting a motor lorry on the road with inefficient hand-brake constitutes an offence under the Motor Vehicles Act. Further the Magistrate observed no compensation which I may award out of the fine to the father of the girl be adequate for the loss caused to him and this matter can therefore be left entirely to a Civil Court to decide

Even the greatest thief, remarked the Magistrate was entitled to a "locus penitentiae". The expression means that even an habitual offender must be given a fair chance to find out some occupation before he is re-arrested.

The accused, who is a middle-aged Christian has 14 previous convictions, the majority of them being for theft. His last conviction was in July 1934, and he came out of jail in March 1935. Since then he had been arrested by the police on suspicion on four occasions, and discharged thrice as there was no evidence to put him on a charge-sheet. His last arrest was in February 1938, when he was asked by the Police to execute a bond for good behaviour.

The prosecution cited eight witnesses in the case,—two Inspectors and constables. They had nothing to allege against the accused except that he had 14 previous convictions. He was not found committing any offence.

The Magistrate stated it was true that the accused was a thief, but it was necessary in such cases to observe the principle of "locus penitentiae."

The Magistrate, therefore, directed the accused to be discharged.

BOUND OVER FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A case of considerable importance to habitual offenders was decided to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in passing orders in the case in which Charlie Fernandez, alias Mahomed C. Mahomed, was called upon to show cause why he should not execute a bond for good behaviour for one year in a sum of Rs. 100 with one surety in like amount.

The accused was called upon to execute a bond, as he being a thief, by habit, was considered desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large hazardous to the community.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF POLICEMAN

Magistrate Frames Charges

Charges of insult, assault and wrongful restraint were framed by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, against Narahari Vishram, a police constable, attached to the Palton Road Police Station, on a complaint lodged by Mr. Bomanshah Savakshah Chothia, a former Inspector of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Department.

Mr. B.S. Chothia in his evidence stated that, while going along Churchgate St., on February 24, he saw an old woman being brutally ill-treated by the accused. The accused assaulted her and "pushed her with force." She collapsed and fell on the road when the accused caught hold of her legs and dragged her.

Witness further stated that it was an inhuman treatment to an old, helpless woman. Witness along with others remonstrated and asked the accused not to behave in such a brutal manner. The accused is then stated to have asked witness, who he was and what business he had to interfere in the matter.

Witness then began to take down the number of the accused when the latter, according to witness, rushed at him and indulged in most filthy and abusive language. The accused then threatened him. He grabbed him by the hand and said: "You are under arrest. Come with me to the Police Station."

Witness further stated that the accused wanted him to get a taxi. He refused. Then he was taken to the Palton Road Police Station in a tram car. Witness also said that the accused did not stop abusing him till he reached the Police Station.

One of the tram-passengers, it was said, asked another police constable not to use abusive language to the complainant.

Magistrate:—Is that passenger a witness in the case.

Defence Counsel:—As there is no charge against the other constable, we have not cited him as a witness, thinking it was not important.

Magistrate:—He is a very important witness. His evidence would show the behaviour of the police.

Witness continuing stated that Mr. Raje, inspector of police at Palton Road Police station promised to take disciplinary action against the accused.

Mr. H. D. Kavri, a salesman in Scidal and Nuamann and Co., the next witness, deposed that he saw the accused brutally ill-treating an old woman. He used abusive language when the complainant asked him not to assault the woman.

Magistrate:—What abusive words did the accused use?

Witness:—They are so filthy, that I would not use his exact words.

Mr. Frank Myra, Supervisor, G.I.P. Railway at Parel Workshop, who was examined next stated that he had heard the accused abusing the complainant in a very filthy manner.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the accused, to which he pleaded not guilty

Magistrate to accused: What have you to say in this case.

Accused: All that the complainant had said, is false.

Magistrate: That is a very general statement.

Accused stated that he would put in a written statement after the prosecution witnesses were cross-examined.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala appeared for the complainant. The accused was defended by Mr. B. A. Dalal.

The case stands adjourned to May 5.

G. A. LAUGHTON, A. C. B. I., AMME, A. M. INST. T., THE NEW AGENT OF THE B. B. & C. I. RLY., WHO SUCCEEDS SIR MAURICE BRAYSHAY, RETIRED.

LATE MR. FRAMROZE P. SHROFF

Popular Manager Of Colaba Land And Mills Co.,

We regret to record the death of Mr. Framroze P. Shroff, the popular manager of Colaba Land and Mills, Co., which took place in Bombay last week.

Mr. Shroff who was born on 16th August 1884, began work as an apprentice in the Bharatkhand Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad, where he got thorough knowledge of Carding and Spinning Department. He joined the Gordhan Spinning and Mfg., Co., Ltd., in August 1907 and rendered good service for a period of two years and three months as Carding and Spinning Master, but owing to bad times the Mills closed, and he left it to join the Ahmedabad New Edward Mfg., Co. Ltd., as Acting Manager, from 1st May 1914 to 30th September 1910

MR. FRAMROZE P. SHROFF

He then took service in the Arjunaya Mills at Ahmedabad as Carder and Spinner, and after a few months was transferred to the Victoria Mills, Ltd., at Bombay, where he continued to work till 1914.

His short service in the Connaught Mills at Bombay was terminated owing to the closure of the Mills in October 1915, but Mr. Shroff found a ready opening in the Jehangir Wadia Mill's in December 1915 as Carding and Spinning Master. After three years he was transferred to the New City of Bombay Mills and was promoted to Assistant Manager. Promotion came to him quickly and in March 1925, he was appointed as Manager of the Bombay Industrial Mills. Next month he was again transferred to the Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay, where he continued to work satisfactorily as Manager, and proved himself very popular both with the proprietors and his subordinates.

A Freemason of long standing Mr. Shroff continued to take a keen interest in textile study, and was Vice-President of the Grant Road Parsi Association Textile League for which organisation he was doing practical sound work in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

MR. ALI MAHOMED MECKLAI, J.P., OF MECKLAI & COY., WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED AS PRESIDENT OF THE ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION BOMBAY FOR FIVE YEARS.

Knocked Down By Tram

Death of one Benjamin Ruben was caused by laceration of brain and fracture of skull due to his having been accidentally knocked down by a tram car at Sandhurst Road East. At the inquest, a rider was added by the jury that the tram driver is not guilty.

Man Run Over By Train

A man was run over and killed by a local train, this morning near Dadar Station Cabin.

A letter was found in his possession. It was written therein that he was deliberately committing suicide and that the sum of Rs. 2,000 for which he had insured his life, should be handed over to the trustees of Shradhanand Mahila Ashram, Matunga.

An inquest will be held on his body to-morrow.

CITY CELLULOID SHOP ABLAZE

Two Firemen Injured: Damage Estimated At Rs. 10,000

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two firemen were slightly injured and scorched in attempting to put out a fire which broke out yesterday night in a shop situated on the first floor of a building near Jamma Masjid

Thick volumes of smoke were seen coming out of the building at about 9-30 p.m. and several fire engines were immediately on the scene.

The fire was located in a shop in the first floor of a building, and the firemen experienced considerable difficulty in extinguishing the flames as the shop containing celluloid and other materials was enveloped in smoke. Two firemen received slight injuries.

The fire was brought under control within half an hour. Damage is estimated to be Rs. 10,000.

Ideals Of Apprenticeship

TROLLIP'S ADVICE.

Several practical suggestions calculated to enhance the value and usefulness of young men coming out of engineering colleges were given by Mr. A. S. Trollip, in his inaugural address to the apprentices who havt come for training in the B.E.S.T. Company from all parts of India. He advised them to develop attention, discipline, habits, imagination, observation, concentration and the art of cross-examination. Quoting from Rudyard Kipling's Just So Stories he asked them to put "One million Hows two million Wheres, and seven million Whys" on every problem that they came across.

He deprecated the false notions of prestige and practical ability of university-qualified men.

Mr. Trollip advised them to apply the principles they have learnt in the colleges, to the work allotted to them; to consider no work beneath their dignity; to take off their coats and get really dirty, and get to know something about everybody's work, especially the cooly's work, as in that way they could learn every aspect of the profession which will stand them in good stead in later years.

Fifteen houses were destroyed by a fire at Charadia, Kathiawar. There was no loss of life

Death deprived her of her offsprings

But Hope filled Her heart with Strength

Forsaking all Luxury and Happiness; Deserting even Him whom she Loved more than LIFE——

SHE COURTED POVERTY and SUFFERINGS

AND SHE CONQUERED SHE DEFEATED FATE

SEE THIS GREAT ROMANCE OF MOTHERLY LOVE

IN BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT SCREEN PLAY

Nirmala

Starring:—— DEVIKA RANI and ASHOK KUMAR

with—MAYA DEVI, SAROJ BORKAR, KAMTA PRASAD, MUMTAZ-ALI, PITHAWALA, M. NAZIR, GULBADAN, BEDI, PRATIMA & MIRA.

3 SHOWS TO-DAY:—10 A. M.; 2-45 and 5-30 P.M.

FOUR SHOWS TO-MORROW—2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-45 P. M.

Usual 3 Shows from MONDAY—5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ROXY Talkies

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It gives vigorousness to **convalescents**
Dusart's Syrup is Manufactured by
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Lactophosphate of Lime contained in Dusart's Syrup is the most powerful invigorating remedy
G. 53

On CONFIDENCE

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Anti-Untouchability Bill In Baroda Assembly

THIRTY RESOLUTIONS DISPOSED OFF IN ONE DAY

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, April 27.

At the resumed session of the Baroda State Representative Assembly, held to-day under the presidentship of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. Nabjibhai Arya moved a Bill for the removal of untouchability.

The president stated that at this stage it would be desirable to crystalise the issues. He was merely indicating the possible points of view and was only concerned with use of public wells and roads. The Dharasabha had accepted the caste Tyranny Removal Act and individual members were pressing from time to time for the extension of its scope. It could be legitimately contended that of all forms of caste tyranny, the most oppressive was the denial of such rights as he had referred to and that if there was any public justification for such a law it should be applied to the denial of elementary rights to large sections of the community. It would be illogical to deal in such legislation with matters like marriage outside the 'got' foreign travel, etc., and decline to deal with the customs which were associated with the idea of untouchability where these operated to deprive numbers of people of elementary rights. To say that on these, the Harijan people should wait till public opinion became enlightened was unsatisfactory. An effort should be made to implement the repeated declarations of the Government.

He urged the House to examine all these problems comprehensively and to consider what the best policy should be in regard to such legislation. He suggested a Committee, representative of all shades of opinions, to consider the Bill and the connected laws and suggest a course of action. The house agreed and a Committee was appointed.

THIRTY RESOLUTIONS

Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai's Bills for amending the Court Fees Act and the Debt Conciliation Act were accepted and the necessary permission was granted. Another Bill for amending the Agriculturists Debt Regulation Act was discussed when the Government decided to ask the opinions of the District officers for the same. His amendment in the Prevention of Fragmentation of Agricultural Holdings Act was referred to a Select Committee.

To-day the House disposed off no less than 30 resolutions. Mr. Ramchandra Amin in one resolution pleaded for help of pleaders to Government servants in representing their case and Messrs. Pradhan, Girdharlal Parikh and others strongly advocated the cause. Government promised to examine the question.

The appointment of a Central Advisory Board of Education, allocation in Budget for help to buildings of High Schools and keeping of main roads between one village and another 16 feet wide were the resolutions which were accepted by the Government.

Mr. Bapubhai G. Desai in one resolution wanted clarification of the terms of reference regarding the nature and scope of the Dharasabha Committee and after much discussion, Mr. Ramchandra Amin proposed the co-option of Mr. Bapubhai in the Committee and being seconded by Mr. Girdharlal Parikh it was approved.

CANCEL METRE CHARGES

The last resolution of the day, which was sponsored by Mr. A. S. Pradhan, urged the cancellation of electric metre charges after the recovery of the double the cost of the metre and popular members made out a very strong case. When the Government side referred to the commercial aspect, Mr. Chhotabhai Patel, who represented industries in the Assembly, stated that if there was the plea of a business concern he was prepared to supply electrical energy to the people of Baroda city at the rate of 3 annas per unity without taking the metre charges. (The present rate is 4 annas per unit in Baroda City). He also humorously remarked that this was like charging palhani rates of interest.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s for Transmission I and 90.8 metres. 3.3.5 kc/s. for Transmission II.
a. m.
11-30 Recorded Indian Music.
p. m.
1-0 Market Rates, Announcements 1-5 Recorded European Music 1-30 For Children. 5-30 Bombay Orchestra: Tanki 5-40 Sandhya Tarang. A Marathi variety programme 6-10 Can You Guess the Raga? An instrumental piece by Air Artists 6-20 Shoonkya-Kai 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 Current Events Gujarati S. U. Shukla 7-45 Rafique Ghaznavi Classical and light music 8-30 Commercial News 8-45 Air Trio 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Rafique Ghaznavi 9-30 News 9-45 New Books. Reviewed by Stanley Jepson 10-0 Tom Rowland: Organ Recital 10-30 The Four Quavers.

Delhi—I Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
a. m.
7-0 Morning Moods 7-40 Ghazals 8-20 S. D. Ratish 8-30 Akhtaribai Faizabadi News 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II.
noon
12-0 Woman's World 12-30 For the Highbrow.
p. m.
1-0 Lady Listener's Choice of Recorded Music.
TRANSMISSION III.
p. m.
6-0 Indu Bhushan Deb 6-5 Vocal Variety 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Review of Hindi books by Ram Singh 8-15 Variety Concert News. Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 A. Ketelbey's Concert Orchestra 10-0 Story. Told by Lt.-Col. T. F. O'Donnel 10-15 Call of Columbia 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres. 9.575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres. 4.905 kc/s.
p. m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I 7-0 Recorded Interlude 7-30 Cocktail-Time 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Prem Geets 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Vocal Variety 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).
TRANSMISSION I.
p. m.
12.36 Lunch Time Selections 1-36 Musical Variety Programme: Part I 2-6 At Lunch Table 2-21 Musical Variety Programme: Part II 5-6 For Countryside 5-36 Bina Chowdhury 5-51 Bhabatosh Bhattacharjee 6-6 Babolrani 6-26 Kumar Sachin Deb Burman 6-46 Binapani Mukherjee 7-6 Chandrabhaga 7-51 New Books talk in Bengali by Sukumar Sen 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Ram Krishna Misra 8-41 Renuka Roy 9-1 Commercial News, Weather 9-6 News 9-21 Odd Numbers 9-36 Dance Music.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p. m.
5-30 An hour with villagers 6-30 Announcements in Hindustani 6-35 Nakimanbai 6-55 Khyber Radio Orchestra 7-5 Baharbai 7-25 Ghulam Rasul Peshawari 7-45 Akbar Allahabadi talk in Hindustani by Q. A. A. Sadiq 8-0 Hakimanbai 8-20 Caravan 8-30 Baharbai 8-50 Din Mohammad and Ummat 8-55 Ghulam Rasul Peshawari News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Baharbai 10-5 Recorded Programme of Indian Music 10-10 Gadriya.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p. m.
6-0 Jagdish Narain Bhatnagar 6-15 Barkat Ali Khan 6-35 Ahmed Husain 6-40 Jummibai of Gujarat 7-0 For Countryside 7-30 Barkat Ali Khan 7-50 Jagdish Narain Bhatnagar 8-0 Religious Music 8-20 Recorded Programme 8-50 Jagdish and Bhatnagar 9-0 Barkat Ali Khan News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Classical Music 10-15 Barkat Ali Khan. 10-35 Inayat Ali 10-40 Jummibai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p. m.
6-30 K. K. Patwardhan. 7-0 Khursheedbai. 7-30 Lucknow Artists. 7-40 J. M. Bannerji. 7-45 Innocents Abroad. Chhatar Manzil. Talk in Hindustani by M A Alvi. 8-0 Master Kaloo. 8-7 D.D. Chandola. 8-15 Mushaira. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9 30 In English 9-45 Husband and Wife. Talk by S. N. Ghosh. 10-0 R. K. Patwardhan. 10-20 K. N. Goswami. 10 35 Khursheedbai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 5 p.m) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG. 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15 18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25 53 m.)
p. m.
7-15 Cup Final. 9-15 Australians v. Worcestershire. Commentary by Howard Marshall.. 9-30 News 9-55 Programme of Popular Melodies.
10-50 to 11-45 p. m. Arabic Programmes.
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.)
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.)
GSB 9 51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	6-00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-00	20-50
Madras Express	10-10	15 00
Poona Mail	10-25	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-15	18-50
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujarat Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-50
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-30
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9-15	15-50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturdays)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-00	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-15	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8-40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)
Arrivals: Monday and Thursday at 1-55 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI
Latest hour of posting at G. P. O.:—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.
Departure: Wednesday and Friday 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO
Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)
Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR
Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.
Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Saturday. 7-15 a.m.

Matunga Premier School

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION
(From A Correspondent.)

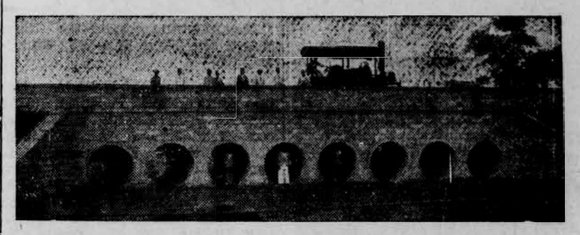
A gathering for the distribution of the prizes took place on Tuesday last at the school premises under the presidentship of Mr. B N Maheshwari. Miss Dhunluxmi Maheshwari distributed the prizes to the successful boys and girls in the various sports.

An interesting programme consisting of a Prayer Song, Ras, Garba, by the girls and a welcome-song, wandrill, and pyramid drill by the boys, was arranged.

The report of the School was read by Mr. N. V. Desai, the Principal of the School.

Mr. B. N. Maheshwari congratulated the management of the School.

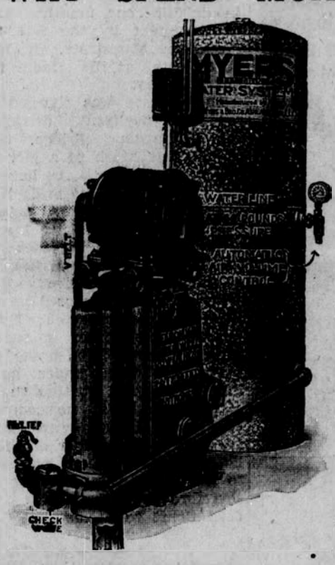
HUME PIPES
For Culverts.



72" Hume Pipes used at Secunderabad.
Advantages: Quick construction: Standard material in use: Economy in supervision: Better Flow: No botheration: Large saving
VERY POPULAR ALL OVER INDIA.
THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.
FACTORY IN EVERY PROVINCE. H. O. Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

MY THROAT IS SORE — WHAT CAN I DO FOR IT ?
GARGLE WITH LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC. IT DESTROYS THE GERMS BEFORE THEY DEVELOP. HELPS YOU KEEP WELL.
LISTERINE
LISTERINE THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

WHY SPEND MORE MONEY



For WATER?
INSTALL
MYERS PUMP

TO-DAY. COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC, NO OVERHEAD TANK NECESSARY. SUITABLE FOR ANY DEPTH. DELIVERS FRESH WATER ANY MOMENT AT DESIRED HEIGHT. WRITE OR RING FOR PARTICULARS.

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Tel. No. 24633. BOMBAY

Vita-Weat
for Food-joy and Vigour

The demands of appetite and outline are reconciled by Vita-Weat Crispbread. If you eat Vita-Weat instead of ordinary bread or toast, you can enjoy a satisfying meal without the slightest fear of indigestion or putting on weight—because it is free from unconverted starch. The whole wheat from which Vita-Weat is made is full of energy vitamins, and it is frequently recommended by Medical Practitioners as part of balanced diets for diabetic patients. The freshness of Vita-Weat is retained by the air-tight hinged-lid tin

Keep up your strength with
PEEK FREAN

Sole Agents:
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Vita-Weat

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 15, 1994
Muslim: Safar 28, 1357
Parsi: Avan 27, 1307
Hightide: 12-07; 23-59
Lowtide: 5-28; 18-00
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.

S S. 'Stratheden' with London mails sails at 1 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee 2-10 p.m.
Results of Intermediate Science Examinations, 3 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA

The Annual Social Gathering of the Vidyalaya will be held to-day at the Vidyalaya Hall, Gokhale Building opposite Majestic Cinema.

ALL-INDIA NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

Mrs. Hansa Mehta will address a meeting of the New Education Fellowship on "Educational Reconstruction" at the New Era School to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

EROS—"She Married An Artist". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Sailing Along" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"A Slight Case of Murder" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" To-day 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
From to-morrow 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danger Patrol" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Fit for a King" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Star for a Night" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-50 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalaya" Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soungadi" Time as usual.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra" Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Dick Tracy" Time as usual
BROADWAY—"The Robber Barons" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 2-30 and 5-30 p.m.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Congress Socialist leader, (standing behind), left for England by M. V. Victoria on Thursday.

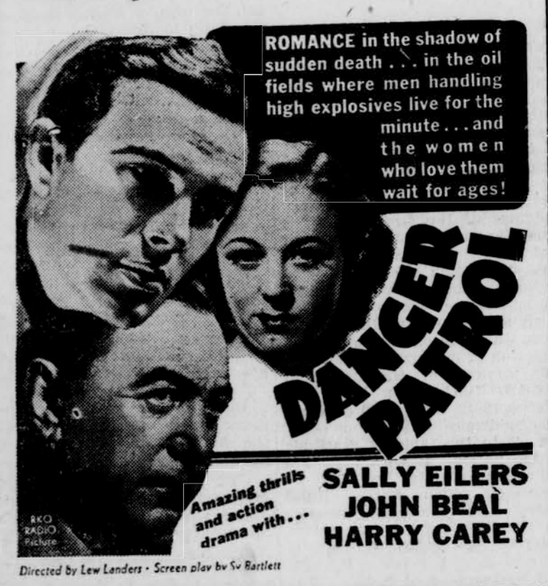
PATHE Phone 41561

OLD KING JOE IS A MERRY OLD CROW... in a fitful romance that will give fits to the whole family!

DAVID L. LOEW PRESENTS
JOE E. BROWN in Fit for a King
With HELEN MACK PAUL KELLY
An Edward Sedgwick Production — Distributed by RKO-Radio Pictures

TO-DAY: 3-30 & 6-30 P.M. SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOW: 10 A. M.
From TO-MORROW: 10 P. M. SHOWS WILL BE RESUMED.

Capitol DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



ROMANCE in the shadow of sudden death . . . in the oil fields where men handling high explosives live for the minute . . . and the women who love them wait for ages!

DANGER PATROL

Amazing thrills and action drama with...
SALLY EILERS
JOHN BEAL
HARRY CAREY

RKO RADIO Picture

Directed by Lew Landers · Screen play by Sy Bartlett

TO CONDEMN MYSORE FIRING

Today's Public Meeting At Chaupatty

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Chaupatty, to condemn the firing at Vidhuraswatham, in Mysore State.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Messrs. G. N. Deshpande, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. R. Masani, Wamanrao Mukadam and others will speak.

Loud speakers will be installed and a special enclosure for ladies will be reserved

NEW SECRETARY OF CHIMNABAI MAHILA VISHRAM OF NAVSARI.

The well known Parsi Lady Writer of Navsari, Miss Pilan B. Makati ("Nosakri Pilan") is elected as Jt. Hon. Secretary of Ladies Committee of Shree Chimanbai Mahila Vishram.

SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, WORLI.

A meeting of the promotors of the Social Welfare Society, Worli, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 p.m. S.T.), at its premises at D. D. Chawl No. 33. The organising Secretary of the Society in the course of an appeal to the public requets them to enlist themselves as members of the Society which is conducting classes in Hindi, Marathi and Telugu and thus help forward the mass literary campaign of the Congress.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Keifuku Maru" left Singapore on April 26 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 9 via Penang and Colombo.

BORIVLI EDUCATION SOCIETY

The annual gathering of the Borivli A. V. School will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. in the premises of the school, when the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, the President of the Bombay Legislative Council will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all Mails for Japan per s.s. "Toyama Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday the 30th instant.

INDIAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

A meeting under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. in the Napoo Hall Gardens, Matunga to protest the Mysore Firing. Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside. Speaker, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

ZOROASTER'S DISA CELEBRATION

Under the joint auspices of the Rahnuma E. Mazdayesnan Sabha and the Gatha Society Zarothushtra's Fasli Disa Celebration will be observed to-day (Saturday) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Dr. Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall (Apollo Street, Museum East) at 5 p.m. Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria M. A will deliver a lecture in Gujrati on "Holy Zorothushtra's Life and Character" and Miss Gool B. Pavri will speak on opinions of non-Parsi Savants on Zorothushtra.

THE DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. After the termination of the Annual Meeting a Special Meeting will be held at the same place at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) 1 To appoint additional Trustee or Trustees; 2 To consider the Draft Trust Deed and the execution of the Trust Deed.

Kaira District Local Board Elections

CONGRESSMEN SECURE 16 OUT OF 44 SEATS.
(From A Correspondent.)
MARSANDA, April 28.

Sixteen out of 44 seats were captured by the Congress in Local Board Elections in the District of Kaira.

DADAR DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

The opening ceremony of the Drinking Fountain at the Khodadad Circle will be held to-day at hands of the Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY HANDWORK EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the third handicraft and drawing exhibition of the primary classes will be performed to-day at the Girgaum Municipal Marathi Boy's School by Mr. G. W. Burley.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS FEDERATION.

ALIGARH, April 28.

The General Secretary of the A. I. Students Federation has fixed May 5, to be observed as "Mysore Day" by the Students organisations throughout India to manifest their solidarity with the Students of Mysore, who are being prosecuted, according to information which is received, for upholding national honour.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY.

An informal meeting of the members of the Congress Socialist Party will be held on Sunday (May 1) at 7 p.m. at the office of the party when Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan Gen. Secretary of the party will be present and will discuss the problems concerning the party with the members.

THE ORDER OF THE MYSTIC STAR

The Ritual of the Mystic Star, showing the unity of all Religions, will be performed accompanied by music in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, today (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m.

LATE SIR MD. IQBAL

The following resolution was passed by the committee of the Muslim Students'-Union.

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Muslim Students' Union places on record its deep sense of regret at the sad demise of Dr. Sir Mahmud Iqbal. In him the Muslim Community has lost a great leader and politician and India an eminent poet, philosopher and patriot."

RENT RESTRICTION BILL

Appeal To Tenants

The Secretary, G Ward Tenants' League, writes:—

The public is already aware of the fate which the Rent Restriction Bill of Mr. S. C. Joshi has met in the Bombay Legislative Council on 26th inst. In the teeth of Government Opposition and looking to the Council constituted as it is, none expected any other result from it. While opposing the said Bill Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil Minister-in-charge stated that the Government opposed the Bill not because they had no sympathy with the principles of the Bill but because "there was not sufficient information regarding various issues" raised in the Bill. In the end he said "nothing could be done by way of legislation until the report of the Enquiry Committee was received."

COLLECTION OF DATA.

The "G" Ward Tenants' League is already collecting the data in the Ward with a view to put up a strong case in favour of the Rent Restriction Bill, but the Tenants in the Ward should wholeheartedly co-operate with the League to complete the arduous task undertaken by it. And if we fail to give 'sufficient information regarding various issues' there is every likelihood of the "Committee' reporting against the necessity of the said Bill. We have, therefore, to request the tenants to rise up to the occasion and help the League in its task of putting up a strong case in favour of the said Bill before the Enquiry Committee in the short time which is at their disposal.

INFORMATION CENTRES.

Arrangements are being made to open centres in different places of the ward and some centres have already been opened at D'Lisle Road, Saitan Chowky, Matunga and Mahim, Dadar, etc. At present the information may be given at the following places:

Matunga and Mahim: Mr. Deshmukh, Madgaonker's Chawl, Lady Hardinge Road.

Dadar: Mr. Kanthi, Ananth Nivas, Ganeshwadi, Mr. Ambardekar, 81 B Pala Sojpal Chawl Building, or League Office c/o. Congress Committee's Office, Opp. B.B.C.I. Railway Station.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

The volume of Suburban traffic has increased in the last few years and the prime necessity now felt is a system of good roads linking the main roads, most of which are now tarred in the closer areas, to our city.

This increase of traffic, caused by the motor displacing the bullock cart and the horse, necessitates, closer attention to the present condition of Suburban roads. As this increasing strain grows the need for proper communication is more and more felt.

In the Bandra area there are many roads that could be classed in the grade of cart tracks, while Khar, Vile Parle, and Kurla are all in the same category.

While the public is grateful to the Suburban authorities for getting the main roads tarred, especially the Juhu and the Versova roads, it is felt that the other roads should be gravelled with a surface that would keep the roads from forming pot-holes or proving dusty.

ROADS IN DHARAVI ISLAND

More deplorable roads could not be seen in any part of the Suburban area than those in Dharavi island.

This island is the home of the cultivators and fishermen, business people, who suffer great losses for want of better transport which incidentally has very little hope until better roads are laid.

After continual pestering, a road now runs from Uttan to Gorai and Gorai to Monori, but this road, besides being built in a round about route, running some distance from Gorai village proper, is in a very deplorable condition. In fact, state some of the villagers it is worse than the original cart track—the road being covered up with dust ankle deep.

The chief aim of the villagers of Dharavi island is the building of a bridge from either Merwa and Manori or Gorai and Borivli or Uttan and Bhyander which would help their trade to a very great extent.

Bassein, our once historic City, noted for its large plantations and betel-nut leaves wants quicker transport, and many efforts are being made to get Government to build a road on the old B.B. and C. I. Railway bridge, for the present road access is about 150 miles more than this route.

Road transport is therefore needed the better would be for Suburbs and the quicker it is tackled the better would be for Suburban development.

BAND AT BANDRA

On Sunday, commencing at 6 P.M., a band performance will be held at the Band Stand, Bandra Point, Bandra. The Shree Bal Vyayam Mandir Band Troop is to play.

To-day at 5-30 P.M. will be held the Annual Prize Distribution of the Municipal Schools of the Bandra Municipal Area, in the N. M. Petit Schools Compound, opposite the Bandra Town Hall. Mr. K. F. Nariman M.L.A. is to preside.

EROS
INDIA'S FINEST THEATRE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

COLUMBIA'S newest contribution to the gaiety of nations

"SHE MARRIED AN ARTIST"

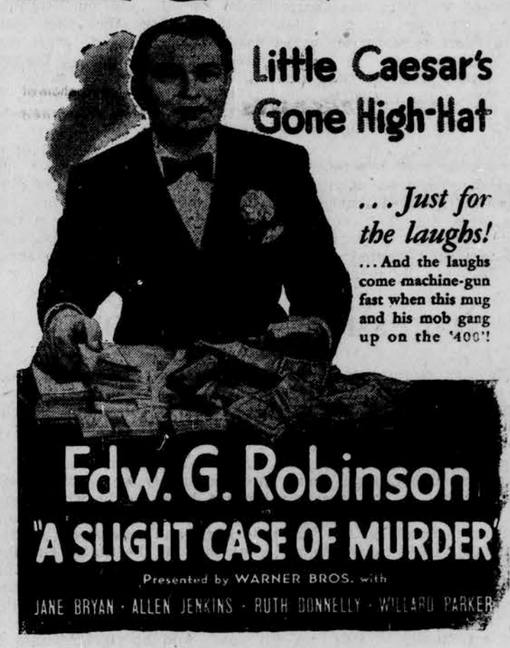
It's a picture no artist can paint! But the screen tells all....in this daring laughing whirlwind of gay Bohemian life....as a madman from Manhattan marries a Mademoiselle from Paree!

A powerful cast including
FRANCES DRAKE
HELEN WESTLEY
&
ALEXANDER D'ARCY

Plans Open.

John Boles & Luli Deste. POPULAR PRICES.

REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.



Little Caesar's Gone High-Hat
...Just for the laughs!
...And the laughs come machine-gun fast when this mug and his mob gang up on the '400'!

Edw. G. Robinson
"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"
Presented by WARNER BROS. with
JANE BRYAN · ALLEN JENKINS · RUTH DONNELLY · WILLARD PARKER

ADDED ATTRACTION

"MARCH OF TIME"
A UNIQUE 2-REELER
presented by R-K-O RADIO

— What is It ?.....
THE MARCH OF TIME presents curtly, clearly and concisely events of outstanding importance, tells why they happened, what is behind them, and what they mean to the world in general. It does not give mere news flashes. It goes deeper: gives a completed story; lets the onlooker see into and behind and all round the swiftly moving events of our time.

SOLITARY ARREST ON FRIDAY

Except for one arrest by the Lamington Road Police on Friday evening, in connection with the breach of Commissioner's order banning lethal weapons, no other arrest or untoward incident was reported in the city till 11 p.m.

The returning sense of security seemed to be gaining greater hold on the public

List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending April 23, at Prince's Dock Merewether Dry Dock Overhead tank; Love Lane, Tara Baug No. 105-E Cistern No. 98; Babula Tank Road No. 56 Open cistern.

Telephone No. 22037 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 522 Registered No. B. 1085

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1938

THE SECOND WARNING

Gandhiji has done well to give the authorities concerned one more warning about the appointment of Mr. Dain, a subordinate of the Orissa Government, as acting Governor. The first was conveyed by him through the Congress Working Committee early this month so as to make it easy for the authoities to avoid the blunder against which they were warned. The Committee did not regard this question as one of mere prestige, though the prestige of the people, involving constitutional rights and decencies, is no small matter. The Committee pointed out that "it was difficult for the Ministers to act as Ministers to those who had been their subordinates and who might have fallen into disfavour with them." But no heed was paid to its warning, though such appointments were condemned as improper by all political parties. Mr. Dain's appointment has been confirmed and he is expected to assume office as Gvernor on May 5th. Gandhiji has accordingly felt constrained to issue one more warning that if the blunder is not rectified in time it may "precipitate a crisis of the first magnitude." Gandhiji is not a man to hold out idle threats.

Not A Trivial Matter

It seems the authorities concerned themselves admit appointments like the one in question to be improper as a general rule, but they contend that in the case of Mr. Dain the impropriety is cured by the fact that he is to retire from service after the termination of his acting Governorship and therefore will not embarrass the ministers by reverting to his former post. It is a poor explanation. The Ministers' embarrassment, if it is only that, is during their subordinate's term of Governorship. It is he that has been spared embarrassment at the expense of the Ministers, whose feelings have been scornfully flouted in the matter. However, as pointed out above, this is not merely a question of prestige. Gandhiji makes it clear in his statement that "the whole of the sting lies in a subordinate official becoming an acting Governor of his province with whom the Ministers are expected to work and almost daily submit documents for his signature and have him to preside at theeir meetings. It is incongruous and unbecoming and reduces the autonomy to farce." It may be objected that Congress is making too much of a trivial matter as if it were spoiling for a fight. But this is not really a trivial matter. As Gandhiji pertinently points out, the Viceroy and the Governors themselves have bestowed upon all the ministers of India, who have given no cause for the exercise of the more than ample powers reserved under the new Constitution. Congress ministers, however, cannot afford to "sleep over the rights of the people" or allow a constitutionally improper appointment to pass unchallenged.

Undo The Mistake

It appears from Gandhiji's statement that the Orissa Ministry has decided to resign as soon as Mr. Dain becomes Governor. And thereafter, it is said, an interim Ministry will be appointed to carry on the Government and as soon as the acting appointment is over and the Governor returns from leave, the interim ministry will resign and make room for the old one. Gandhiji rightly remarks that this would not be fairplay but more like children's play and "Congress will stultify itself by submitting to any such arrangement." We shall not speculate upon what precisely Congress will do. We shall still hope with Gandhiji that "the mistake will be undone before it is too late." But if the British Government are determined to humiliate a Congress Cabinet, the Congress as a whole will be prepared to accept the challenge.

Repression In Mysore

The Mysore Government have at last issued their official version of the police shooting at Viduraswatham on the 25th instant and in many respects it contradicts the report of the Associated Press. Other independent versions may throw more light on the tragedy and we shall await these before commenting in detail on the various incidents of the day. Meanwhile we can only say with Gandhiji that the official version is not convincing. It is also, suspicious that the question of instituting an inquiry is still undecided. Why should there be delay about this and why have three responsible vernacular papers been banned and compelled to cease publication? Every sign of repression is found in the State. But there are also signs to show that here, as elsewhere, repression is bound to fail in the long run. We share Pandit Jawaharlal's view that the Flag Satyagraha in Mysore is succeeding, thanks to the people's determination to maintain its honour and dignity. The martyrs who have bled for it will inspire tens of thousands in the State to cherish it and protect it against all attacks thereon.

A revealing feature of the repression in Mysore is that it has brought home to the whole country, and not to Gandhiji alone, the deep and extensive political awakening in the State. Gandhiji is so much impressed by it that he thinks more of the future that is heralded by the awakening than the tribulations that mark it now. And he rightly observes: "The best and the only remedy for the Maharaja and his adviser, Sir Mirza Ismail, is to divest the Government of its autocracy and make popular representatives responsible for the administration in Mysore." Responsibility, he adds, must be "on the broadest scale possible if it is to ensure peace in Mysore." We shall only add that the fulfilment of the suggestion will depend more upon the people of the State than upon its Maharaja and its Dewan.

Nutritive Value Of Rice

Dr. A. Sreenivasan, M.A. D.Sc., A.I.C, has published a progress report on the scheme of research on "Quality in Crops," with special reference to rice, for the period from December 1934 to 1937, which deals with researches on the chemical composition and nutritive value of parboiled rice, digestibility of rice varieties, storage of rice and some problems of practical importance for immediate study. It is generally argued by dietetic experts that rice is a poor article of diet and that it is not possible to alter its food value appreciably. It has even been suggested that rice should, in part at least, be substituted by some other cereal like wheat. In the present investigation, it has been shown how it is possible under certain conditions to enhance greatly the nutritive value of rice, as ordinarily consumed. Thus although the fine and the white varieties of rice are generally favoured by consumers, it has been found that some of the coarse-grained and coloured varieties contain larger quanities of protein and mineral constituents, particularly phosphorus, calcium and iron. Again the loss of food value as a result of washing prior to cooking of rice may be quite considerable especialy when added to the loss due to polishing. Although washing with water removes adhering dirt from the grain, it is generally carried to only with a view to obtaining a whiter product after cooking. It is, therefore, possible to avoid this wasteful process by adopting some system of dry cleaning such as winnowing. There is a great need for educating the public in this regard. The different types of rice grown in this country must be examined for their nutritive value. The report contains detailed information and can be obtained from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

MOHAMED IQBAL

The Prophet Of Oriental Renaissance

(By S. L. Varma)

Iqbal is dead. In life he remained a mystery. This is because he was a man of genius. The mystery is revealed after death. His absence from this world has proved his greatness.

Iqbal's greatness lies in his poetry which will remain for ever. There is a happy compromise which Iqbal strikes between poetry and philosophy—thus making in Mathew Arnold's famous phrase "the criticism of life", and philosophy a rythmic flow of the stream of life.

His poetry is the outcome of the spirit of Oriental renaissance. He had drunk deep into the fountains of Oriental culture. The western remained to him an alien till the end. The East supplied to him all that is best in life. He looked with distrust upon the western civilisation, culture and fashions. The twilight of western culture was to him blood and not hippocrine.

Being a product of Oriental renaissance, Iqbal wrote his works both in Urdu and Persian. He was also a scholar of Arabic. His most important works are: Bang-i-Dara, Israr-i-khudi, Rumooz-i-bi-kuhdi, Payam-i-mashraq, zabir-i-ajam, javed-nama, Bal-i-jabril, Zarb-i-kalam etc. In these are revealed his philosophy his political views, his description of nature, his use of diction, his lyrics, odes, and songs.

His Patriotism.

The love of the East finds expression in his patriotism. The fountains, the mountains the landscapes, the twilight and the dawn of the country were deeply loved by Iqbal. He remembered his country even when he was not in it, as he says—

"Travel though we far from home
It goes with us wherever we go."

Like the bird of Wordsworth Iqbal's eye is always towards the nest. His country was to him the greatest country in the world. It is the birthplace of prophets and great men.

"The best country in the world is Hindustan.

It is the beautiful garden of which we are singers." He urged the people of India to rise from their deep slumber. They had too much fallen into thought. It had had bowed before the blasts that came in patient and deep disdain.

"Beware you people! if you rise not now
Your name will be erased from the world history."

Belief in Religion

Like Browning, though to a greater extent, Iqbal believed in religion which is so much discredited in the modern world. Being a man of religion he was a staunch Muslim though not a puritan. So the message of the East had a special appeal for the Muslims. He expected of the Muslims not only devotion to religion but also qualities of truth justice, bravery, modesty and self-brethren and these poems rewrote poems to inspire his fellow brethren ad these poems resound the epics of Fardosi. This religious tinge in all the poems is a necessary part of all greatness since intimate popularity is always better than long-distanced popularity and Iqbal had much of the former, being intimately related to his own religion. His greatness is for a time eclipsed by the age of politics which has brought so much of discontent in the world. He preached religion and love of faith which is necessary for the anchorage of the soul the balance of which is overturned by cynicism and lack of morality in the modern world. He is the only singer of the East who sang the notes of cheer and bliss in the modern confused welter of political jargons.

Love.

Love for him was a deep ocean which remained unfathomed. Yet it was an ocean in which every one bathed and came out purified. It was a constant cure for all the wrongs in the world.

"Love is that blossoming dew that opens the bud.

It is the psalm and the song of life."

Love had deeply immersed in his imagination which again was of a lofty character. He would fly on the wings of both and then

(Continued on Page 8, Col 5)

MAKE ALLIANCE WITH LIBERALS

Two events overshadowed the Easter holidays. One was the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian Agreement. The other, the issue by the Labour Party of a Papal Bull rejecting any thought of alliance with other progressive parties because in more tranquil years its conferences were against it.

Was it realised in Transport House that the circular would meet our eyes side by side with Mr. Chamberlain's tacit permission for the Italian conquest of Spain?

Outside that imposing building the earth rocks under our feet; the map of Europe changes with the speed of a motion picture, and all that this Party of ours can do is to remind us of what it once said when the earth looked solid and maps stood still.

If these men were alive who lead us, if they lived in our contemporary world, they would realise that only one problem concerns us to-day—how to rally at once, next week if possible, all the available forces of the nation to reverse the policy on which the National Government has embarked.

It is not enough to plan for an electoral victory two years hence; that may be too late. Long before that moment arrives, Spain may have become a conquered satellite revolving round the Fascist Axis and France will be encircled.

The policy of non-resistance to the Dictators will then work out to its logical conclusion. Too weak to resist, because the strategical keys to their safety have been thrown away, the two Western Powers will conclude with Rome and Berlin a Four-Power Pact for the management of Europe.

The city will help Italy and Japan to develop their new estates, and British Imperialism will enter on a parasitic phase, content to play the usurer while others conquer. The Soviet Union, the only Power that had the spirit to play its part in the defence of democracy in Spain, will be left to meet in isolation the resentment of the victors.

If for two years Hitler and Mussolini, with the complicity of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, are allowed to shape Europe on these lines, the Labour Party, if it could get a majority unaided, would be powerless to undo what had been done, Europe would lie set and rigid in the Fascist mould.

Bold Policy

A party with the breath of life in it would risk anything to upset Mr. Chamberlain's Government before this Italian Treaty can come into force.

There is one hope of doing it, and only one—that is to combine direct industrial action with the conclusion of the widest political alliance.

Neither of these methods would suffice by itself; the two in combination would make a new outlook for this nation.

If other Unions would follow the engineers in a flat refusal to discuss any concessions in the interest of rearmament so long as foreign policy is directed by a government which the working class distrusts, the country would realise that its own safety demands a change.

If at that moment all the parties that stand for resistance to Fascism—Labour, the Liberals and the Communists—were ready to combine in an electoral alliance, the miracle would be accomplished, Mr. Chamberlain's Government would have become impossible, and an alternative Government would be ready to take its place.

"Ins" And "Outs"

What is needed in our situation in this country is an unusual act. Of words and speeches and votes of censure we have had enough These are the customary motions that an Opposition makes in its sleep.

The average man looks on, and remarks with his somewhat pessimistic cynicism: "That is what the 'Outs' always say about the 'Ins.' They are playing the game according to the rules."

If we wish to convince that average man that we are in earnest, we have got to break the rules. If we really believe that Fascism threatens the whole civilisation of the old World—its moral values no less than its political liberties—we must be ready for some sacrifices.

Our Spanish comrades face the Italian bombs and the German tanks. It is a small thing that we should lay aside for a time our prejudice against collaboration with Liberals and Communists. On the day we do that a new era will start in English politics.

At present our public life is dead, and in their hearts even men who go on struggling are hopeless. The conclusion of a Peace Alliance would liberate mighty energies

Need For Unity

There is no need on this page to repeat the calculations that will be found elsewhere. Outside Transport House no one believes that the Labour Party, under the forces that control it to-day, could achieve on electoral victory unaided.

No figures are needed to demonstrate that the record of the Right Wing leaders is enough. Those who now tell us that victory under their banner is assured, are the very men who have tied our hands and forbidden us to fight.

These are the men who trusted Mr. Baldwin in the early months of the Abyssinian affair, and rendered any opposition at the General Election ineffective. These are the men who rallied to the sham of non-intervention during the early months of the Spanish Civil War.

They were neutrals in the most desperate round of the class struggle that our generation has seen. They backed the plot that deprived the Republic of arms. They helped Downing Street to keep the French Socialists passive.

And they it was who at the Edinburgh Conference gave to an imperialist Government the right to rearm for another imperialist war.

It is these same forces that now forbid us to make common cause with Communists and Liberals to save what is left of Democracy in Europe.

Against Fascism

But if we ally ourselves with

(Continued on page 9, col. 6)

Plain Words To Labour

By H. N. Brailsford

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FASCISM AND AMERICA

While International Fascism with the servile assistance and connivance of Great Britain is advancing, practically without any resistance, in Europe, Asia and Africa, it is gratifying to note that the New World is calling halt to it with a satisfactory measure of resoluteness. A campaign to check Nazi activities in South America is progressing successfully. Brazil has banned Nazi organizations throughout the country. The Argentine is about to follow Brazil's lead. And in this connection an agreement has been reached between the Argentine and Chile regarding joint action. This is a great success since these three countries are the most important in South America. The credit for it should go to the United States one of whose spokesman openly declared sometime ago that International law-breakers would not be allowed a free field in the Nsw World. It is in pursuance of this determination that the United States has stood by Mexico rather than by American owners of oil property. What a contrast with Britain, the historic leader of democracy!

DAMNING RESIGNATION

Mr. Neville Chamberlain declared sometime ago that almost the whole of the British Nation, indeed the whole of the world, approved of his "Realism" in Foreign affairs. West Fulham, a Tory constituency almost immediately gave the lie direct to the British Premier by returning a Labour candidate on that very specific issue. The resignation of the Duchess of Atholl from the post of Whip is another answer to Mr. Chamberlain and even more significant because she is one of his very own Tories and, in many respects, an Imperialist die-hard. When Mr. Eden and Lord Cranbourne resigned, Mr. Chamberlain asked people to be patient for a short while, to wait for the publication of the Anglo-Italian Pact and then to form an opinion on his conduct and policy. The Duchess of Atholl's is more damning than those resignations because it constitutes an answer to that agreement and the general policy of betrayal which it embodies. That the Duchess' denunciation is eminently justified goes without saying. But will it at all affect Mr. Chamberlain's realism? Anyway her action is doubly welcome since it has been taken during the Anglo-French talks.

THE CZECH MEMORANDUM.

The Government of Czecho-Slovakia has submitted a memorandum to help the British and French Ministers. We have no doubt that, as a report says, the concessions to the German minority, according to Czech circles, are "far-reaching." For, all that the memorandum rejects—and rejects with quite justifiable decisiveness—"Herr Henlien's claim for a National Socialist regime in the German area and for a revision of foreign policy, which will imply an abandonment of Czecho-Slovakia's pacts with France and the Soviet." No man can deny the reasonableness of Czecho-Slovakia's position and no man can deny the correctness of the Czech statement that there was, thanks to German attitude, "a very serious danger of war." But he would be an optimist who confidently expected Great Britain to rise to the occasion. Why, an indirect warning has already been issued from Germany to British realists.

CONGRESS AND MUSLIMS.

The Congress President's tour in Surma Valley—the population of which is predominently Muslim and peasant—has been a great success and he has returned to Calcutta full of happy optimism. As he says in his interview with a Press representative "whatever may be the attitude of those high folks who pose as leaders there is no doubt that the Muslim peasantry are moving towards the Congress and what is needed in order to bring them closer is a more vigorous approach and a more extensive campaign on the part of the local Congress organisations as well as a frank espousal of the legitimate grievances of the peasantry." We agree. If local organisations and leaders discharge their duties imposed upon them by the Congress in terms of its resolutions and undertakings there is no reason why the mass of the Muslim community should not rally to the Congress as the custodian which in fact, it is, of Muslim interests, political and economic. By the way, one way one way how not to do is that being shown by some Congress members of the Calcutta Corporation.

THE RAMKRISHNA MISSION

Among the many institutions in this country which are devoting themselves to the service of humanity, the Ramkrishna Mission easily takes a very high rank. Founded to honour the memory of the great Swami Ramkrishna Paramhansa, it has nothing narrow or sectarian about it. While the propagation of the noble teachings of the Great Master is naturally one of the foremost aims of the Mission, it is at the same time doing splendid work in the social and education spheres. Through its net-work of branches which are spread in three continents, the Mission is practising the lesson of universal brotherhood and service of the afflicted taught by Shri Ramkrishna. Its relief work in times of fire, floods and epidemics will alone entitle it to the abiding gratitude of the nation. Besides that it is conducting a large number of schools (in which nearly 10,000 students are enrolled), libraries and hospitals, and, above everything else, the Mission through its branches abroad serves as the cultural ambassador of India. The fact that 52 new centres were opened last year is itself the greatest tribute to the zeal with which the Mission is being conducted.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"And the whole secret of civilisation and democratic Government consists in keeping up appearances."

—Anglo-India.

* * *

Talking of appearances, "The Government of India have no comment to make on the rupee exchange situation, which they regard as entirely the concern of the Reserve Bank", says a news summary.

And, of course, the Reserve Bank is entirely the concern of the Government and Parliament of Great Britain.

* * *

"LAHORE, April 28.

The local police raided this afternoon the camp of the Ittihad-i-Millat and arrested Mr. Agha Waheeduddin Kashmiree office secretary of Ittihad-i-Millat."

—A.P.I.

Too bad, and highly provocative. Moulana Zafar Ali Khan should immediately hold a public --but not in Lahore or anywhere in the Punjab—and indignantly denounce—er---Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

* * *

"CALUCTTA, April 28.

Unconfirmed but persistent rumours current in political circles here show that the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill, which was recently passed by both the Houses of the Bengal Legislature, and which is now awaiting His Excellency the Governor's assent, will be sent back by him, in exercise of his discretionary powers, to the Bengal Assembly when it meets next July with recommendations for modification of certain important provisions."

—Press Message.

The Junior Colleague suggestion is inspired by sheer mischief that Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq has sent a letter to the Governor telling His Excellency on behalf of himself and his colleagues that every one of them is non-vocally, a lion and each one a tiger.

* * *

Reuter from Jerusalem assures the world that "The call for a general strike has not been observed except for some shops" in a number of towns.

You are, of course, asked oh! ever so indirectly and innocently, to gather from this

(1) that the Arab Higher Committee's Manifesto evoked no response,

(2) that the Palestine Partition Commission was well-received by the Arabs and

(3) that they fully realise that the Arab leaders are merely mischievous agitators and their real friends and well-wishers are the Mandatory Power and its agents —particularly the military ones!

You being Indians with some experience will, we hope, gladly oblige Reuter and the Jerusalem "authorities."

* * *

As a protest against the British Government's policy of surrender to Italy and Germany in Spain and in Central Europe, etc. the Duchess of Atholl has resigned the post of National Government Whip.

This is splendid of Her Grace and all that. But a whip more or less is immaterial to Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his colleagues.

* * *

In spite of "strenuous representations" made by the British consul, the firm of Mahomed Ali and Company in Addis Ababa has not received the final payment of the balance promised by Italy in December last.

But what a foolish thing for the British consul to do. Hasn't he heard of an Anglo-Italian Agreement?

* * *

The Republicans of Spain have again started offering stiff resistance to the "Nationalist."

How mischievous. Mr. Neville Chamberlain would be quite justified if he regarded this as a deliberate and calculated move to place obstacles in the way of an Anglo-French understanding and of general "appeasement", 'a la' British realism.

* * *

An indignant American compares the new Nazi Decree with the Anti-Jewish decrees of the Spanish Inquisition.

This is highly exaggerated. Moreover it deprives General Franco's prospective programme of an appropriate and rightful comparison.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Permanent Measure To Rid City Of Mavalis

AGREED DRAFT OF POLICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Home Minister's Assurance To Political, Social And Labour Workers

A categorical assurance that the powers of the Police Commissioner under the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, would not be used against persons engaged in legitimate political, social and labour activities, was given by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Friday.

AGREED DRAFT

The Home Minister gave the "inside story" how for almost every clause of the Bill, he had held consultations with Leaders of the Parties in the House, when the provisions were being drafted, and how he and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar were agreed that the Draft Bill was an improvement on the old provisions in the matter of restricting the powers of the Police Commissioner. He also described his talks with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta over the telephone.

To Rid City Of Mawalis

The Home Minister called the hooligans a scourge to the City and said that his sole object was to rid the City of these people and make it safe for every man and every woman in the City to go about without any fear of trouble from them. For this reason, the measure was a permanent one and could not be of a temporary nature.

Brisk Work

The beneficial result of the spirit of co-operation evinced by the members of the Opposition on Friday meant brisk work on the floor of the House, and the Bill passed through the second reading and the third reading was moved, when the House rose shortly after 8-30 in the night.

Proceedings In Detail

The Bombay Legislative Assembly resumed discussion on the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, when the House met on Friday, with the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker in the chair.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar moved an amendment to the effect that any person to be deported was entitled to be represented by an advocate or attorney before the Police Commissioner for the purpose of explaining the allegations against him and for the purpose of examination of witnesses produced by him.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved an amendment that it shall be obligatory on the Government to provide him with legal assistance in case he is not in a pecuniary position to arrange for it.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, opposed the above amendment and said that it would not be possible for providing legal assistance for the 500 or 600 persons every year.

Mr. Parulekar pressed his amendment to division and it was lost 22 voting for and 65 against.

MR. CHUNDRIGAR'S AMENDMENT

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar moved an amendment that the appeal of a deported person should be made not to Provincial Government but to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. He felt that in the matter of an appeal at least, the papers should be looked into by a judicial officer.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and Sir A. M K. Dehlavi supported the amendment.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan said that the amendment should be accepted as a matter of practical administration. Government should not be over-burdened with these 500 or 600 cases every year.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, opposed the amendment. He said that it was intended that the names of the witnesses should not be disclosed to the person who would be deported. It would be impossible in an appeal to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, not to disclose these names.

He was prepared to go to the extent of referring the papers to an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Sessions Judge or a Presidency Magistrate.

HOME MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

As Mr. Chundrigar suggested that the officer should be the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Home Minister observed that he would be prepared to have the papers referred to any Presidency Magistrate, because it would be difficult for the Chief Presidency Magistrate alone to go into these 500 or 600 cases every year.

Rules would be framed to that effect.

Mr. Chundrigar wanted that an acting Presidency Magistrate should not be allowed to take up the appeals of this nature.

The Hon'ble Mr. K M. Munshi said that he protested against the reflection cast on the acting Presidency Magistrates and refused to accept the suggestion.

Mr. Chundrigar pressed his amendment to a division. The amendment was lost 25 voting for and 65 voting against. This was the second division for the day.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar moved an amendment to the effect that no police officer shall be required to disclose to the person against whom an order is made under Sub-Section (1), (2) or (2A) or to the Court the sources of his information or any fact the communication of which might, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police, lead to the disclosure of the identity of any person or property.

The amendment was accepted.

After a few more amendments were discussed, the House passed the Clause 2 of the Bill.

JAMNADAS' ATTACK.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved: After clause 2 add the following new Clause: "3. That this Act shall remain in force till the last day of the next session of the Legislative Assembly."

Mr. R. R. Bhole moved an amendment to the above that the Bill shall be in force for two years.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moving his amendment said that this additional clause was necessary on account of the fundamental objection, which he had against the Bill. He considered the efforts made to bring in this Bill and alter it so frequently as attempts to square a circle. The mischief of the Bill should be stopped only by limiting the period during which it would operate. The measure was drafted in a hurry and taken through the House in a hurry. It was hustled through the House. Several features of the Bill requires to be closely examined and as such the House could only accept it as a temporary measure. He would not cast any reflection on the 'bona fides' of Government that they would not be able to deal with the situation without drastic measures. He saw no difference between this measure and the Rowlatt Act, except that this measure would be confined to the City of Bombay. He thought that the liberties of the people of the City would be in danger, the moment this Bill was passed. This could be used as a temporary measure but it was impossible that it should be accepted as a permanent legislation. The pivot of the Bill was the irresponsible power that was vested in the hands of the Executive Officer.

PLEA FOR TIME LIMIT.

Mr. R. R. Bhole moving his amendment restricting the life of the Bill for two years, said that his party did not want the measure as a permanent one. After all this was a popular government and whenever the Minister found that these powers were necessary he could approach the legislature. There was, therefore, no harm in restricting the scope of the Bill.

Mr. Ismail I. Chundrigar supported the amendment. He thought that this Bill was a result of the conflict between the Executive and the Judiciary. It would be a misnomer to call the provisions of the Bill, safeguards to the subjects. He thought that time limit was necessary.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that the situation in the City was far much worse than what Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta visualised and these drastic powers were necessary. But he thought that after two years, Government should reconsider the position.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker supported the amendments.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, opposed the amendment reserving his remarks.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta regretted that the Home Minister did not try to convince him of the soundness of his attitude. He referred to a telephone talk he had with the Home Minister and said that the Home Minister agreed to limit the life of the Bill to one year.

The Home Minister denied his having done so unconditionally.

Proceeding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that when the Home Minister found a supporter in Dr. Ambedkar, he had dropped Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. (Laughter). And if he had likewise found someone else he would have dropped Dr. Ambedkar. (Laughter).

"INSIDE STORY."

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi replying gave the inside story of how the various clauses of the Bill were discussed informally before they were drafted. He said that he was charged with being impolite towards the House. He would therefore narrate what Government had done in this matter. When the Bill was drafted, the Home Minister went out of his way to discuss informally the provisions of the Bill with the members of the Opposition.

He had inserted the safeguards suggested by the members at these informal discussions. He offered that if the members suggested any safeguard for the protection of the citizens, which preserved the purpose and intent of the Bill, he would only be willing to accept them.

ASSURANCE TO WORKERS.

Sec. 27 (1) was not a temporary section. It stood on the Statute Book for nearly 32 years now. Bombay had a large underworld of criminals, as so many international ports would always have. It was always necessary to have powers to remove persons who were active members of this underworld. He had already stated in the beginning that no political, social or Labour workers would be dealt with murder this section. In cases of this nature, it was impossible to bring forward witnesses before any judicial tribunal. He had already given instances, where witnesses, who had come forward to give evidence in such cases, met with an untimely end at the hands of the hooligans against whom they had deposed. The situation could not be met with by a temporary measure.

The emergency part of the Bill meant only one section of the Bill. Now on account of the riots, the Police had taken into custody so many persons, they wanted to take advantage of this legislation to send these persons away instead of letting them loose again in the City.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Munshi then described how the provisions were drafted and modified during the informal discussion stage by stage, and how they arrived at the present draft. There were reasonable apprehensions that if the section remained as it was in the original Act it might not be a proper safeguard for the citizen, who might be innocently punished.

If Government had any intention of dealing with other persons than hooligans, they need not have brought forward this Bill. If they merely altered the word "encampment" into "acts," that would have covered every field of activity in the City and they could drop the Bill. But instead Government thought it fit to put in one safeguard after another in the Bill to protect the rights of any citizen.

If the cardinal principle were accepted, namely, the witnesses should not be known to the person to be dealt with, then he was prepared to accept any safeguards that might be suggested.

THAT 'PHONE TALK.

The Home Minister referred to his talks to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta over the telephone and said that Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta did not disclose the other part of the story. He rang up Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and told him that the Bill would be temporary if the member accepted the condition that Sub-Section (1) of Section 27 remained in tact, with the proposed alteration of the word "encampment" into "acts." The Home Minister made the same offer to the Leader of the Opposition and to Dr. Ambedkar. He made two offers to them. He wanted them either to accept the Draft Bill in the place of the present Sub-Section (1) or to retain the Sub-Section as it

(Continued on page 8, col. 1.)

REBEL ADVANCE CHECKED

LONDON, April 29.

The Spanish Government claims that the rebel offensive has been "completely checked and definitely abandoned" and the republicans are now attacking a number of strategic points, according to messages from a semi-official source in Barcelona.

The drive towards Castellon and Valencia is claimed to have been stopped with serious losses for the rebels.

The republican lines, it is declared are now solid along the natural mountain defence from the Pyrenees to the coast and can be defended without difficulty.

Saragossa claims two ships were sunk in Valencia harbour in the course of an air raid.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE IN PALESTINE

Not So Successful

JERUSALEM, April 29.

The call for general strike has not been observed except for some shops being closed in Safad, Nazareth, Acre, Haifa and Jenin. The four-day twenty-two hour Curfew was proclaimed in Jenin following the refusal of shopkeepers to obey an order to reopen the shops.

Ulster rifles arrested 31 Arab villagers, mostly wanted criminals, near Nebulous and made a large haul of arms.

Arab Gangleader Mohamed Khalil Darwasi was sentenced to death in Haifa for the murder of a Jewish settler.—Reuter.

LABOUR M. P. DEAD

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. John Potts, Labour member of Parliament for Barnsley died to-day aged 77.

He began work in Durham Colliery when seven years old and rose to high office in Miners' Union.

At the general election he had a majority of 7,635 over his National Government opponent in straight contest.—Reuter.

BANGALORE D. L. B. PROTESTS

Against Vidureswatham Firing & Gagging Of Kanarese Press

BANGALORE, April 29.

The Bangalore District Board, at a meeting held this afternoon, passed a resolution recording its tragic incident, occasioned by the police opening fire at Virudaswatham on a gathering there; and conveying its sympathy to the bereaved families and the injured.

The resolution further recorded the protest of the Board against the gagging of the Kanarese papers of the City.

As a mark of protest against these, the Board adjourned the business of the House for the day.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT ON MYSORE

(Continued from page 1).

ernment of its autocracy and make popular representatives responsible for the administration in Mysore. Responsibility must be on the broadest scale possible if it is to ensure peace in Mysore.

It has been suggested that a State being backward, responsibility can only be a plant of slow growth. I have never subscribed to that doctrine It is no compliment to the States. One would expect them, with all the natural advantages in their favour, to show much greater progress than in unwieldy British India.

Small Price

To the leaders and people in Mysore, I will say, these tragic deaths and injuries inflicted upon innocent persons would be a small price paid for the liberty of the people. They may take an enquiry and the injured and the heirs of the deceased may receive compensation.

But if I were a Mysorean, I would not lay stress upon personal gains. I would use these sacrifices for gaining the liberty for which they have been voluntarily or involuntarily made.

Secret Of Success

They should also remember that one condition of success is retention of a truly non-violent spirit and atmosphere under every conceivable circumstance. I have been told that the people have been behaving with exemplary non-violence and that the crowd bravely suffered the firing. If that is proved to be the case, I for one will rejoice over the loss of life. It was a necessary price paid for gaining liberty.—A. P.

THREE MORE ARRESTS

BANGALORE, April 29.

Mr. P. K. Raman, advocate, and two others were arrested at Srinivaspur this morning for hoisting the National Flag in defiance of the prohibitory order.

Mr. T. Ramachar M.L.A. has been served with a notice enjoining upon him not to take part in public meetings.—United Press.

VIRTUAL "MARTIAL LAW" IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, April 29.

Mr. C. N. Narasinga Rao, a prominent Congress worker, has issued a statement to the Press, in the course of which he says:—

"The entire (Mysore) State seems to be under Martial Law. Under Sec. 39 and 49 of the Mysore Police Act and Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. all public meetings have been banned and prominent persons prohibited from addressing gatherings for varying periods.

"The City Magistrate's order is so worded that no meeting for expression of disapprobation of the action of officers of the Government and members of the Reforms Enquiry Committee can be convened.

"All the three Kanarese dailies of Bangalore City (viz., "Tai Nadu," "Nav Jivan" and "Vishwa Karnataka.") have been suppressed. No news can now reach the vernacular-knowing public. Therefore, great responsibility now rests with the outside papers of supplying news of what is actually happening in the State.

In conclusion, Mr. Narasinga Rao appeals to the public to remain non-violent at all costs.—United Press.

DEFIANCE OF ORDERS CONTINUES

BANGALORE, April 29.

Upto 1 in the afternoon to-day, 37 arrests were made for disobeying the City Magistrate's Order banning meetings and demonstrations.

Batches of volunteers went out in processions and courted arrest. The total arrests, including those effected yesterday, come to 81 so far.

Mr. Hanmanthiah and two others who were arrested on Wednesday last were released this morning.

CROWDS THROUGH STREETS

Last night a huge crowd marched through the streets, crying Congress slogans. It is alleged they behaved in a riotous manner. The police contingent soon arrived on the scene and restored order.

Owing to panic prevailing in the city, the local cinema theatres are closed.

At another place, a crowd of 300 persons proceeded towards Chickpet side and is alleged to have thrown stones at the streets lamps, with the result that the bulbs were broken and that division of the City was thrown into darkness. The police rushed to the area and intervened.—United Press.

FORTY-TWO ARRESTS ON FRIDAY

BANGALORE, April 29.

Arrests in Bangalore City for defiance of the prohibitory order issued by the City Magistrate, total for to-day 42.

It will be recalled that 44 persons were arrested yesterday in the same connection.—United Press.

RAID ON CONGRESS OFFICE

BANGALORE, April 29.

News has just been received in Bangalore to the effect that the police searched the offices of the Taluka Congress Committee at Goribidnur, near Virudaswatham and seized some documents.—United Press.

SIND-BOMBAY LINK RAILWAY

Russel To Visit Karachi, Sequel To Representation Of Deputation Of Indian Mercantile Community

KARACHI, April 26.

Lengthy correspondence on the subject of Sind-Bombay Connection Railway between the Railway Board and the Indian Merchants Chamber, Karachi, is revealed in the annual report of the last year just issued for publication by the Secretary of the Chamber.

The secretary of the Railway Board intimated the Chamber that it was proposed to come to a final decision with regard to the project and invited the Chamber to send its views. The Chamber addressed a communication to the Railway Board showing how the railway board had under-estimated the acreage and production of cotton in the barrage zone. Reasons were also adduced for increase in the production of other commodities as compared to the estimates on which the traffic expectations of the railway board were based. The chamber failed to see why the proposed line should not give an adequate return on the outlay, when the Jodhpur railway was giving a net yield of 11.6 percent. Besides purely business considerations, the Government of India should, it was suggested, take into consideration the fact that the success of the Barrage was linked up with providing quick means of transport and sufficient outlet for the barrage produce.

The railway board replied that the increase in the anticipated outturn in the Barrage area would neither in their opinion materially affect the traffic estimates of the proposed Sind-Bombay connection railway as the demand from Gujerat and other presidency areas for Sind produce was not without its limit.

The Merchants Chamber once again replied that the construction of the line was warranted by the estimate of the yield, the requirements of the trade, the necessity of providing opening for the barrage produce.

RUSSEL'S PROPOSED VISIT

The railway board however could not accept the contention that the estimate of the cost of construction was too liberal or that the estimates of earnings conservative.

However, a deputation of the the Indian Mercantile Community in Karachi headed by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta waited on the railway member during the last session of the Federation of Indian Commerce and Industry at Delhi and following this, it is understood Sir Guthrie Russel will visit Karachi in this connection during the month of August.—A. P.

Anglo-French Talks Revelations

Spain Won't Be Rid Of Fascists Till November

Hopes Of Paris-Rome Agreement

LONDON, April 29.

A COMMUNIQUE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS STATES THAT IT WAS DECIDED TO CONTINUE THE CONTACTS OF THE TWO GENERAL STAFFS AS AGREED ON MARCH 19, 1936.

THE RECENT ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT WAS APPROVED.

CURIOUS HOPES FOR SPAIN.

British Ministers expressed the hope that the Franco-Italian negotiations would provide equally satisfying results. The Ministers approved of the appeasement in the Mediterranean, which these negotiations effected, and agreed that they would improve conditions for the execution of the Agreement in November for the withdrawal of volunteers in Spain and to facilitate negotiation of an agreement for the withdrawal of war materials.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

General agreement was reached on the subject of Central Europe and measures to find a solution for those problems in the interests of peace.

OTHER MATTERS.

Certain aspects of the Far Eastern situation were discussed as well as problems for the League Council at its next meeting. The Ministers noted their community of interest and agreed to develop the existing policy of consultation and collaboration, not only as regards defence, but as regards ideals of national and international life, which united the two countries.—Reuter.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain approving the Agreement and the labour amendment expressing opposition thereto on the grounds that it violates the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations and substitutes for the principle of collective security a policy of armaments and rivalries.

Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison will move the Labour amendment. Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. R. A. Butler will be principal Government speakers.—Reuter.

LABOUR OPPOSITION TO ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT

LONDON, April 28.

Anglo-Italian Agreement will be discussed in the House of Commons on Monday on a motion of

NERVOUSNESS IN NAZI PRESS

Echo Of Anglo-French Conversation

BERLIN, April 29.

A section of the German Press shows considerable nervousness regarding the Anglo-French conversations lest the outcome should be a strengthening of the British policy with regard to Czechoslovak problems.

The "Voelkischerbeobachter" states that it would be very regrettable if the Anglo-French Ministers were to support Prague in a tactical position, which in no way meets the claims of justice. The "Deutscheallgemeine" writes: "this visit is of paramount importance even if nothing positive emerges. The resurrection of the entente-cordiale must be dated from the conversations."—Reuter.

FRENCH MINISTERS OPTIMISTIC

LONDON, April 29.

In the course of an interview M. Daladier said that he retained a happy impression of the conversations.

"We had a frank and cordial discussion and on all essential points, there was close agreement. The community of British and French interests and ideals received a fresh confirmation. The cordiality expressed in the communique is in way excessive. Quite the contrary."

M. Bonnet in an interview stated that no date was fixed for meetings of General Staffs but they would start soon.—Reuter.

ASSURANCE TO NAZIS AND FASCISTS

LONDON, April 29.

It is learned that on the conclusion of Anglo-French talks, Viscount Halifax saw the Italian Ambassador and the counsellor of the German Embassy to whom he made it clear that the Anglo-French decision to continue Staff talks was merely a fruition of the Agreement of 1936 and did not imply any new commitments or change of policy on the part of Great Britain.

M. Daladier and M Bonnet left Croydon at 6-20 p.m. by special 'plane for Paris.—Reuter.

DAIL RATIFIES ANGLO-EIRE PACT

DUBLIN, April 29.

The Dail has approved of the Anglo-Eire Agreement, the only dissentient being Mr. James Larkin, Independent Labour deputy.—Reuter.

Glastonbury Abbot Dead

LONDON, April 29.

Death has occurred of the Abbot of Glastonbury, Rt. Rev. George Bede Cox.—Reuter.

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AGREED DRAFT OF POLICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

(Continued from page 7)

stood, with the slight modifications of the words he had suggested.

Both Dr. Ambedkar and himself were agreed that the original Sub-Section, as it stood, gave much wider powers to the Police Commissioner and that was why Dr. Ambedkar had agreed to the changes proposed.

MORE SAFEGUARDS.

Dr. Ambedkar had suggested the word "danger," which was vague enough. he had restricted the scope of that word by adding "danger to person or property," thereby excluding the political or social or Labour workers.

Again he had accepted the amendment of Mr. Chundrigar regarding the appearance of the person to be dealt with, through his pleader. He had likewise accepted the amendment of Mr. Bhole about the power of the Court to go into the issue whether there was material before the Commissioner to pass the orders.

Government had done their best to accept the suggestions made by the members of the House, which, keeping the principle of the Bill in tact, safeguarded the rights of the citizens.

It was said that an appeal to Provincial Government was not a substantial safeguard. For 35 years this section had been in force and if there was any appeal it went to a Civilian officer. Now it would come to a Minister responsible to this legislature and thus the Legislature had retained a control over this part of the Bill.

CIVIL LIBERTIES SAFE.

Again it was said the Bill interfered with the Civil Liberties of the people. He said that he was on the Executive Committee of the Civil Liberties Union until he had accepted office. It was in the interests of Civil Liberties of the peaceful citizens that this Bill was brought forward. He wanted the House to visualise the procedure.

First of all the Commissioner of Police should be of the opinion that the person was of a dangerous type. Then he would examine some witnesses, if they would be available. The person to be dealt with would be represented by his pleader. And after that, if he was aggrieved, an appeal would be made to the Government. In the ordinary course both sides of the question would be heard. Why should Government be a party to send a man out of Bombay, who was not a dangerous man. The only answer probably would be that he was a political worker or working for some other economic cause.

Was it fair to Government to say that with the aid of this measure, which had been toned down, they would deport political workers from Bombay? Was any political worker turned out under this provision even during the worst bureaucratic regime?

If that were so why should Government have given up those terms such as "danger", "alarm", "unlawful designs", which were very vague terms and substituted terms specifically referring to the criminals?

UNDESIRABLES MUST GO

The only object was to get rid of the Mavalis, who were bullying, intimidating, assaulting, extorting and in so many other ways persecuting the people in this city. People living in poor quarters were in constant dread of these persons. Only those acquainted with the conditions in the areas where the poorer but honest and innocent citizens lived, knew the terror exercised by these people. It would be a grievous wrong to the City, if these powers were made only temporary.

He appealed to the members of the Opposition to realise that his sole object was to rid the City of these Mavalis.

He solemnly assured the House once again that as long as the present Government remained in power neither would it nor a future Government use this Bill against those engaged in legitimate, political, social or labour work in the city (Cheers). He was not taking the measure through in a hurry. During the last 10 days every word, every section of the Bill had been engaging his attention day and night.

Without this power, the City could never be safe from the terror of the Mavalis and it was the duty of Congressmen to see that these measures were passed so that the people could live in peace.

UNDER PEOPLE'S CONTROL.

Upto now the Police Commissioner was the sole master. There was no appeal against his decision Now his actions were under the control of the Minister, who was under the control of the House, in the sense that he was responsible to the House, in which there was the majority rule.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi proceeding said that they had repealed so many measures and released people with whom they could not see eye to eye about their acivities. They had done this in obedience to the principles, which they had placed before themselves. How could they now be charged with bringing in similar measures again?

TO RID CITY OF MAVALIS.

The Mavalis were a scourge in the City of Bombay. They could not be tried by a judicial tribunal, for such a tribunal was entirely incapable of dealing with such characters. His intention was to see that the streets of Bombay were perfectly safe for every man and woman that went about the city.

Mr. Bhole's amendment was lost, 28 voting for and 54 against it.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment was lost, 27 voting for and 56 against.

The preamble was then adopted

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi moved that the Bill as amended in the second reading, be read a third time and passed.

The House rose at this stage to meet again to-day (Saturday), at 10-30 a. m.

Loud-Speakers In Assembly

BOMBAY, Friday.

Loud-speakers have been installed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly Chamber to-day as an experimental measure, to see if this would enable the members sitting in certain parts of the House and the members of the Press gallery to hear well what is being said on the floor of the House.

One microphone is kept for the use of the Speaker, another for the use of the Ministers.

A third one is provided in the gangway leading to the lobbies, for the general use of the members of the House.

This is only a trial as owing to the accoustic defects of the House, there is no certainty that loud-speakers would improve the situation

If, however, they are found to be satisfactory some more would be provided for the use of various sections of the House, so that the members need not very often leave their places to go to a microphone.

KATHIAWAR NEWS

Mansa Peasants Determined To Carry On

(From Our Correspondent).

WANKANER, April 27.

The youths and ladies who offered civil disobedience with a resolve for fasting till death before the house of the President of State Council to get the justice in a longstanding public grievance of the tram cars, have at the intervention of leaders abandoned the fasts after five days. Public have vehemently boycotted seating in a tram car till the public demand is given in.

Many Bhayats and Talukdars, after the propaganda by the Kathiawar Political Conference, have refused Baroda agents to get their lands merged in it. Thus primary hopes of Baroda State to get a substantial portion of Kathiawar under its sovereignty, have been frustrated.

Mansa peasants are enthusiastic over the press statement of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and are determined to fight till their demands are honourably granted by the State. The physical punishment to a student by the Headmaster for alleged taking part in a procession arranged by the peasants has been reported to the newly appointed S. P., Mr. Moses.

THE GREATEST AND THE FIRST DUTY OF PARSIS

"THERE ARE THE GREAT FUNDS OF THE RELIGION OF PARSIS, THOSE WHO CONSIDER IT THEIR FIRST AND FOREMOST DUTY SHOULD HELP ME.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED PARSI LADY, resident of GANDEVI, was too much harassed when I was compelled to leave GANDEVI. Having passed 10 years, I happened to be at VITHALNAGAR at the time of performing its foundation ceremony and I had declared my opinion "EVERY ONE MUST KNOW HIS OWN RELIGION", after praying to the Sun. Will any noble and good Parsi gentleman come forward to help me as there are so many great funds of our religion. Please write to:—NAWAJBAI JAMSHEDJI MEHTA (LALA), Station Road, BARDOLI, T.V.Ry.

The Plenary Session of the All-India Homoeopathic Special Conference was opened by the Mayor of Bombay at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday evening. Group taken on the occasion.

KAPADIA JUSTIFIES TEXTILE WAGE INCREASE

But He Holds Interim Report Went Too Far

Mr. Dorab F. Kapadia, Head of the Textile Department of the V. J. T. Institute addressed a gathering mainly of the members of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association at Blavatsky Lodge, on Friday evening.

Mr. F. Stones, Superintendent of the E. D. Sassoon Group of Mills, presided.

The subject of the discourse was "The fallacy of the Textile Labour Inquiry Report findings, a case for its revocation."

TRADE PACTS IGNORED.

Mr. Kapadia said that some of the findings of the Committee were "ultra vires." Although there was nothing explicit or implied in the terms of reference, the Committee chose to arrogate to itself the right to disregard, if not to abrogate, all the existing agreements entered into by the Government of India with other countries for safeguarding the interests of the textile industry. By an unjustifiable enhancement in wages the Committee had sought to undermine the recognised interests of the industry as a whole and of the investing public in particular.

CHRONIC DANGER.

The speaker attacked the basis of the case on which the Committee recommended an increase. After examining the figures of cost of production and other relevent matters, he observed that an element of unfairness had been made to enter into the problem of wage adjustment wrongly in consequence of the adoption of the ideal unit masquerading as the "reputable or reasonably efficient establishment." He maintained that instead of taking the average unit, the Committee had taken the ideal, almost imaginary unit as the basis for an increased wages. Therefore, it was legitimate to hold, he added, that the Committee had overlooked the fact that increase in the cost of production, resulting from increase in wages would result in chronic danger to the welfare of the Industry.

The Committee had proposed certain increase in wages which, viewed from another point of view, were bound to put not only a premium on absenteeism but would penalise the more efficient as against the less efficient worker and would cause, generally among workers, misunderstanding, dissatisfaction, suspicion and unrest—a situation which would be most embarrassing to employers.

He did not deny the claim of the worker to an increase in his earnings, when the industry was in a prosperous state. He admitted that at present there was justification for an increase but not to the extent that the committee has recommended. He suggested that an increase of 6¼ per cent. he made in the present scale of "dear allowance" payment on the basic wage, leaving the basic wage in tact.

Mr. Stones thanked Mr. Kapadia for his speech and said that it deserved careful consideration before they could discuss it.

BURMA'S LIABILITY TO INDIA

SIMLA, April 29.

Three Orders-in-Council have been issued. These are Indo-Burma Financial Settlement Order, 1938; Governors' Allowances and Privileges Amendment Order; and Adaptations of Acts of Parliament Amendment Order.

According to the first order the amount payable by Burma to India during 1938-39 in accordance with the second interim report of the Committee for application of the recommendations of the Indo-Burma Financial Settlement Tribunal has been fixed at Rs. 2,99,82,000. Amounts payable by Burma in subsequent years will be determined by His Majesty-in-Council.—United Press.

FALL IN GOLD OUTPUT

But Other Metals And Coal Show Increase During 1936

SIMLA, April 29.

That with the exception of gold, there was in 1937 a satisfactory increase over the 1936 figures in the case of all the more important minerals mined in India, is revealed by the provisional statistics compiled by the Geological Survey of India on the production of the principal minerals in India.

GOLD OUTPUT

The Kolar goldfield in Mysore, where practically all the gold in India is mined, produced 330,690 ounces, which is a decrease of over 1,000 ounces as compared with 1936, but its estimated silver output increased by 4,500 ounces to 28,959 ounces.

The largest proportional increase was that of mica, where the export figures, including those for splittings, were up by 67 per cent. on the 1936 exports and stood at 297,343 cwts.

IN TRAVANCORE.

Ilmenite, from the Travancore State, showed the next most striking increase of 40,570 tons or 30 per cent., the total output being 181,047 tons.

It will thus be seen that India, which is the world's chief source of mica and ilmenite, has stood up to its reputation in the production of these minerals.

Monazite, which with zircon, occurs with ilmenite in the Travancore beach sands, also showed an increase, but the zircon output fell considerably, the total for monazite and zircon were 3,081 tons and 1,225 tons respectively.

INCREASE IN COAL.

India's most important mineral is, of course, coal. 22,313,205 tons of coal were raised during the year from mines worked under the India Mines Act,—an increase of nearly 1-3/4 million tons over the previous year's figures.

Petroleum (mineral oil), too, showed a satisfactory increase, of nearly a million gallons from the Digboi field in Assam, while the Punjab output was more than doubled. The production in Assam amounted to 65,718,437 gallons and in the Punjab to 10,026,560 gallons. The large oilfields in Burma had an increase in production of over 8 million gallons, the total output for that country being 273,807,738 gallons

IRON & MANGANESE.

Iron and manganese rose slightly in production but copper from the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., fell slightly although an increased quantity of ore was treated; 2,522,750 tons of iron ore were produced by the principal mining companies in Bihar and the Eastern States Agency, while manganese ore production during the year stood at 828,411 tons.

A total of 374,782 short tons of copper ore was treated and the production of refined copper amounted to 6,830 long tons.

In Burma the Bawdwin Mine of the Burma Corporation Ltd. produced substantially more lead and silver, and copper concentrates, but a little less zinc concentrates, nickel speiss (containing cobalt) and antimonial lead than in 1936. —United Press.

Boom In British India Trade

March Statistics Show Increases In Values Of Imports & Exports

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The trade returns of British India for the month of March, 1938 as compared with the preceding month, showed increases in the values of imports, exports and re-exports. Imports of private merchandise were valued at Rs. 15,36 lakhs and showed an increase of Rs. 2,80 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose by Rs. 1,55 lakhs to Rs. 13,64 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports also advanced by Rs. 44 lakhs and were valued at Rs. 1,15 lakhs.

The share of the United Kingdom arose from 28 per cent. to 32 per cent in imports and from 25 per cent. to 27 per cent. in exports in March, 1938, as compared with February, 1938. The shares of Germany, Japan and the United States of America in the month under report were 8,9 and 6 percent. respectively under imports and 5, 10 and 7 per cent. respectively under exports.

The tonnage of vessels that entered into British India and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British possessions during the month of March, 1938, amounted to 824,000 and 831,000 respectively as compared with 740,000 and 772,000 respectively in the preceding month.—United Press.

MOHAMED IQBAL

(Continued from page 6)

return to his land regenerated by faith and optimism. There is a strange sweetness in his flowing metre which along with the deepness of thought makes a deep impression upon the reader.

Philosophy Of Optimism.

His poetry is throughout steeped in philosophy. Even his descriptive poetry—the morning, the evening twilight, the landscape, the spring, the autumn—reveal a philosophical touch. This philosophy is a philosophy of robust optimism except for an occasional touch of agnosticism which is characteristic of a man of genius. Himelf free from despondency he did not expect it from the reader. Life for him is a caravan that rings its bell for ever. It would never come to an end. Stagnation is death. Life is worth living. Its worth is revealed in action and not in an empty boast of philosophy. To such a life everyone is to make his contribution according to his best self.

"Piam-i-Mashraq"

He had a strong love for the self in man. It was the treasure of everything. A man without self is not a man. Man is better than angel. Man is the chosen of God. Like Shakespeare Iqbal describes man as the paragon of animals. His love of self is discussed in his book "Piam-i-mashraq" which is an antidote to Neitzche's philosophy. The book is translated into German. Special stress is laid upon self-independence Dependence is in no case to be justified.

"It is better to die than to follow another:
Search thy own path and leave the path-bearer."
"Thank God that I am not a moth:
I do not depend for light upon another!"

Discontent is the sign of life. Contentment means stagnation which in turn means death of the soul.

"O thou gardener thy worth lies in this
If the yield of flowers increases, spread out thy mantle."

Universal Brotherhood.

He was strongly against Imperialism, aggressive nationalism and capitalism.

"When would the boat of capitalism sink
The world is long waiting for your doom."
"The age of capitalism is gone
The tricks of the juggler are over."
"The old hag of diplomacy is discredited:
Of the cruelties of kings the world is tired."

Iqbal believed in a cosmopolitan society. He is sick of the wrongs of nationalism. It is hypocrisy under the cover of honesty. Instead of distinctions of colour and language he laid stress upon religion. Democracy also he did not like. It was a net spread by the ruling class.

"When a dependent people rise of its slumber,
The magic of the rulers again dozes them to bed."
"The old tale of democracy
Is in reality a concealed autocracy."

Legislatures, reforms and concessions
Are indirect means to subdue our passions (of freedom).

He believed in a Christian Socialism where the rich love the poor, where all land belongs to the people and where religion is supreme over all.

"Bring me the old wine, o wine bibbler:
Revolve the same old goblet again."

"One day I came home hot and tired after four strenuous sets of tennis—my skin felt hot and prickly all over. Nannie had just finished Baby's evening toilet, and as I was going in to the bathroom, she offered me baby's tin of Cuticura Talcum. I've never known anything so soothing—it is the finest talcum powder I've ever known—after strenuous exercise I ask for no better pick-me-up than a bath finished off with this talcum. The perfume alone made me love it at once—such a delicate, sweet fragrance."

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Death-Defying Stunts At Eros

Show In Aid Of Anti-T. B. Fund On Sunday

Numerous functions are coming up everywhere in aid of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Dr. Mrs. M.D. Gilder, the wife of our well-known Health Minister, is herself organising a few "Shows" to collect funds so that India could attack tuberculosis, 'en masse". One of these functions is the Grand Physical Culture Display at the magnificent Eros Theatre, on Sunday, May 1 at 10 a. m.

Leading gymnasiums and physical culture institutes of the city have joined forces and the whole show is being directed by the well-known physical culturist, Mr. T. H. Sarkari.

Care has been taken to give the people, their money's worth. Only the most spectacular items have been selected, and these are sure to keep the spectators spell-bound

Champions of every branch of physical culture will be seen in their hair-raising and death-defying stunts. Rythmic musical exercises by ladies will tickle the lady spectators to a taste for physical culture.

Physical feats by ladies will amaze many a man. Scientific weight-lifting will be seen at its best. Lady-weight-lifters will surprise all. Exceptional muscle-control will put many a doctor to think. Chain-breaking, card-tearing and squeezing iron into shapes and designs, boxing, wrestling, all-in wrestling, jiu-jitsu, etc., will make the programme a unique one. Super acrobatics will make you forget any circus scene. Never before has Bombay seen a combination of items of this sort, performed by champion strong men and women. This show has the patronage of Lady Lumley and is to be presided over by our popular Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. B. G Kher. See the show and help the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Mrs. Gilder is giving special concession to collegians and school students. Tickets can be had from Eros Theatre, from Dr. Mrs. M. D. D. Gilder, from Perry Co., Grant Road, and from Sarkari's Health Home, Sleater Road

"DON'T CONSIDER ANY WORK BELOW YOUR DIGNITY"

Trollip's Advice To Apprentices

Several practical suggestions, calculated to enhance the value and usefulness of young men coming out of engineering colleges were given by Mr. A.S. Trollip, in his inaugural address to the apprentices who have come for training in the B.E.S.T. Company from all parts of India.

He advised them to develop attention, discipline, habits, imagination, observation, concentration and the art of cross-examination.

He deprecated the false notions of prestige and practical ability of university qualified men.

"Many of you have technical training, and you think a tremendous lot of yourself, but," said Mr Trollip, "you are alone in that opinion, because we, employers, don't think as much of you as you think of yourself. That is rather a surprising statement, but the fact is that we have to engage men who not only know what has been taught for the examination, but who can do what we want to be done."

Mr. Trollip advised them to apply the principles they have learnt in the colleges, to the work allotted to them; to consider no work beneath their dignity to take off their coats and get really dirty and get to know something about everybody's work, especially the coolv's work as in that way they could learn every aspect of the profession which will stand them in good stead in later years.

SIXTH KARNATAKA HISTORICAL CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent)

DHARWAR (By Mail).

The Sixth Karnataka Historical Conference will be convened at Dharwar, under the auspices of the Karnataka Historical Research Society, Dharwar. With a view to facilitate scholars who are interested in Karnataka History and Karnataka Unification, the dates of the Historical Conference are fixed on 21st and 22nd of May 1938, on which the Karnataka Unification Conference will meet.

Rajacharitavisharada Rao Sahib C. Hayavadanarao will preside. The reading of papers bearing on various topics connected with History and Culture of Karnataka as well as of India will be a special feature of the Conference.

CATTLE EXHIBITION AT KARJAT

Gogras Gojivdan Mandal's Move

(From A Correspondent)

At the suggestion of the organisers of Colaba District Political Conference to be held at Karjat in the first week of May, the Gogras Gajivdan Mandal have resolved to hold cattle Exhibition on that occasion in co-operation with the said Conference wherein the useful cattle given free to cultivatsors by the said Mandal for use on condition of permanent protecton during past years and others well bread cattle of the District will be exhibited.

Exhibits for rural dairy, manure, fodder industry and such other matters about improvement of cattle will be displayed and useful information given through lectures and literature.

To Protest Against Introduction Of Hindi

MADRAS, April 28.

A Salem message says that the President of Shevapet has threatened to begin a hunger-strike from May 1, if the Government order introducing Hindi in three high schools in Salem District was not cancelled.

It is recalled that the local Tamil Kazagam had protested against the introduction of Hindi and it is stated that some persons opposed to the Government's proposal are preparing to start a Satyagraha on May 1.—A. P.

At a public meeting at Lahore, presided over by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier, it was decided to raise a memorial for the late Dr. Sir M. Mohd. Iqbal.

PEEP INTO INCIDENTS AT SIKAR

(Continued from page 20)

wild cow "neelgai" venerated by Hindus and Muslims alike but the public remained unprovoked and peaceful. Sikar police, civil servants courts and offices are also observing hartal.

The whole administration stands still.

One special train brought the mounted Jaipur Military Force.

VICEROY URGED TO INTERVENE.

The public apprehend any moment an attack and sending telegrams to the Viceroy praying for intervention Mr. Ganpatrai secretary Hindu Mahasabha arrived and stuying the situation:—

He further states that Mr. Ganpatrai Hony. Secretary Hindu Mahasabha after studying the situation has sent telegrams to Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi, Barrister Savarkar President Hindu Mahasabha, Chancellor, Princes Chamber and other leading princes including Jaipur requesting them to intervene and restrain Jaipur Military reported preparing attack to occupy Sikar which would be resisted by armed public of Sikar and thereby cause loss of hundreds of human lives if not in thousands.

REFER DISPUTE TO TRIBUNAL.

Mr. Ganpat Rai has further pointed out that such an internecine war between Indian states if allowed to take place would kill in embryo the growth of United and Federated India and is bound to injure and weaken Central authority just like League of Nations authority has been shattered in International matters. Mr. Ganpat Rai has therefore requested all concerned to bring about amicable settlement or refer disputes between Jaipur and Sikar to Judicial Tribunal or Federal Court.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ LEAVES FOR SIKAR

BOMBAY, April 29.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is proceeding to Sikar via Jaipur to-night.

On being questioned by the "Associated Press" regarding the situation in Sikar, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said that he had consulted Gandhiji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other colleagues regarding the situation in Sikar and as a result of these consultations and in view of the pressing telephonic and telegraphic messages from co-workers and friends he is proceeding to Sikar via Jaipur to-night. He will travel with Gandhiji upto Savaimadhopur.—A.P.

Tuberculosis In Hyderabad

For sometime past the Medical and Public Health Department of the Hyderabad Government has been tackling the question of fighting the tuberculosis scourge in the State. Available statistics reveal the fact that four per cent of the Muslim and one per cent of the Hindu population is suffering from tuberculosis. The disease is fairly uncommon in the rural areas as only one in thousand of the patients attending the branch dispensaries is diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis. As the collection of the statistical figures leaves much to be desired, a new Act for the Registration of Births and Deaths is under the consideration of Government.

At present treatment of cases is conducted in such buildings as are available. It must be admitted that the conditions under which patients are being treated now are not entirely satisfactory and in temporary buildings it has been difficult to make arrangements suitable for ladies. These defects are being rectified in the new buildings which are under construction. It may also be observed that although the tuberculosis is commoner among women than among men, the numbers attending hospitals are greater among men than among women.

The anti-tuberculosis work will not be confined to Hyderabad City only; it is expected that in due course the district Medical Officers will be trained to carry on this work in towns and villages throughout the Dominions.

Mr. C. H. Jani, First Class Subordinate Judge of Broach, gave a party in honour of Mr. D. V. Yennemadi, District and Sessions Judge, who is to retire on May 7.

MAKE ALLIANCE WITH LIBERALS

(Continued from page 6.)

Liberals, must we not postpone any attempt to realise Socialism?

I will ask the reader to forgive a ruthlessly plain answer. Under the forces that control the Labour Party to-day—the forces that paralysed it in the Spanish struggle—the chance of realising Socialism will never come.

While they sit as a deadweight on the Party, it will never acquire the impetus, the faith, the courageous will-power that this tremendous enterprise demands.

The Party under their guidance has become a machine that can compile registers of voters, build up machine Trade Unions, win municipal elections, discipline rebels and stifle revolt; but the spirit that will dare all to make a classless society is not the masterforce in its governing body.

What this section of Party means by "Socialism" is something much more modest. They would be obliged, if they had a majority, to attempt the socialisation of two or three industries. They would meet with furious resistance, under which they would probably succumb.

But is there any reason to assume that the Liberals would refuse to assist in any and every act of socialisation? The "Manchester Guardian" offers to join in socialising the armaments industry. Some of the younger Liberal members have put on record their readiness to go much further. **If we met them fairly, we might even secure the socialisation of the coal mines.**

The resistance that might overwhelm us, if we stood alone, would be much less formidable if the middle-class were divided. We are apt to underestimate what can be achieved by the rarest of all attitudes in politics—friendly generosity.

Such an alliance might mean a smaller sacrifice than its opponents suppose. But that is not the ground on which we urge it. It is necessary if we mean to make any stand against Fascism.

Without Liberal help, we cannot hope to conclude in time an alliance, within a reconstructed League, of Britain, France and Russia.

If we hesitate, we shall go to our doom as the Germans went, helpless and unresisting, because our jealousy of our friends is stronger than our dread of the foe.

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Khare Opens Kisan Conference

NAGPUR, April 29.

Hundreds of peasants greeted the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, when he reached Nawegaon Khairi village in Nagpur District to open the Ramtek Taluq Kisans Conference yesterday. The Premier was taken in a procession in a country-made chariot driven by 21 oxen to the venue of the Conference.

After unfurling the national tricolour flag outside the pandal The Premier received an address of welcome on behalf of the agriculturists of Ramtek Taluq.

Inaugurating the Conference the Prime Minister spoke detailing the achievements of his Cabinet and mentioned in particular the jail reforms and permanent reduction in land revenue of twelve and a half per cent which benefited over 50 per cent of the agricultural population of the province. In no other province, he asserted, were such reforms undertaken so far.

The Prime Minister left Nagpur this morning for Pachmarhi the summer capital of the C. P. Government, from where he will leave for Bombay on May 11 to attend the Congress Premiers' Conference.—A.P.

Apropos the communal riots in Jubbulpore during the Holi festival, the city police have arrested 52 persons and released them on bail. More arrests are expected.

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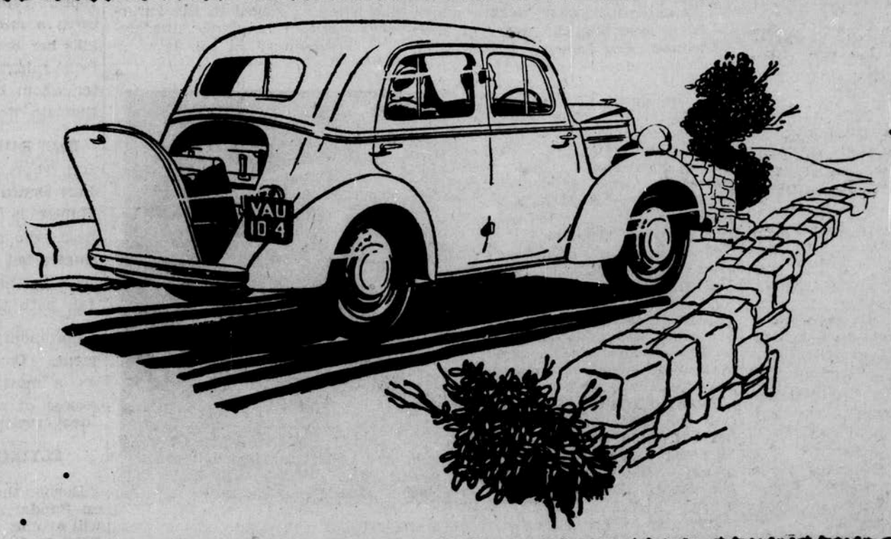

About Films And Film Stars

EDDIE ROBINSON IN

"A Slight Case Of Murder"

Gangsterism From Comedy Angle, At The Regal

"A Slight Case of Murder", a film that frankly and unreservedly makes fun of the whole business of gangsterism and racketeering, is the week's attraction at the Regal. It is a Warner Bros. production with Edward G. Robinson as star. But he's a different Edward G. Robinson. He's no menacing, gun-tot-ing-sinister underworld character this time. He's a fellow who was a beer baron in dry days and now, since Repeal, has been trying to get along as a legitimate brewer. But he's dry at heart; he is never tasted his own brew. His mob, which used to run rum, hijack rivals loads and force Eddie's beer upon the speakeasy proprietors, are now salesmen without guns, forced to dress nicely and have daily shaves and baths. In addition to all of this, the beer is so bad that nobody wants to drink it. The boys can't sell it, but nobody dares to tell the Big Boss why? Eddie loses all his money except about a half-million and a rival outfit tries to get away with that. Then comes the shooting—for naturally there must be gunplay in a gangster-racketeer picture. But the would-be looters shoot each other up and the result is four dead men—just "a slight case of murder."!

The way the gangsters die, however, is so laughable that no one in the audience can take their demises, seriously. For a change, Eddie Robinson doesn't die in this picture, as he has in many of his earlier films. He's happy and grinning at the end. He has learned about his bad beer, has remedied it and is a contented and prosperous "Square guy". A nice little romance runs through the story, between the beer baron's daughter, Jane Bryan and a handsome big boy called Willard Parker. Ruth Donnelly is Robinson's wife. Grand gangsters are Allen Jenkins, George E. Stone, Ed. Brophy and Paul Harvey. The Runyon play was adapted for screen purposes, by Earl Baldwin and Joseph Schrank and the picture was directed by Lloyd Bacon.

Edwarg G. Robinson in "A Slight Case Of Murder" at Regal this week.

"DANGER PATROL" AT CAPITOL

Story Of Men And High Explosives

Sally Eilers, John Beal and Harry Carvy have the leading roles in "Danger Patrol" new RKO Radio picture with a background of the Texas oil fields, which opens to-day at the Capitol Cinema. The picture tells an exciting story about the men who handle high explosives in commerce with most of the action taking place in and around a small town in Texas. Primarily a melodrama, the story sketches a vivid picture of the lives of these workers, emphasising the strain which they work under, and reflecting the worry of their wives, who have no peace while their husbands are on assignments. The romance element is furnished by Beal and Miss Eilers, their love being hindered because of the girl's objection to marrying a man engaged in the hazardous work of handling nitroglycerine. Carey, as Miss Eilers' father, is first inclined to scoff at her fears and encourage Beal, but changes his mind when a fellow worker is killed on duty. Only after a tragic aeroplane accident, in which Carey loses his life, is the matter finally decided. The cast supporting the stars includes Sally Ward, Frank M. Thomas, Richard Lare, Lee Patrick, Ed. Gargan and Jack Arnold.

(Continued from col. 3)

(Continued in col. 1)

Jessie Mathews and Barry Mackay in the sparkling British comedy "Sailing Along", the week's outstanding release at Excelsior.

"She Married An Artist"

Crazy Comedy At Eros

Marrying an artist may not, in itself, be a particularly word-shattering procedure; it all depends on who you are, who the artist is, and what the model who has been in love with your husband will do about it. Which brings the conversation around to the "She Married an Artist," which opened at Eros on Thursday.

With clowning provided by John Boles, Luli Deste, Hollywood's new glamour-import from Vienna, Frances Drake, Helen Westley, Alexander D'Arcy and other stalwarts, things start humming at a nice rate just as soon as the picture starts.

It seems that Toni Bonnet (Miss Deste), famous French fashion designer, and Lee Thornwood (Boles), equally famous American commercial artist, were pretty thick friends in Paris before the story opens. Toni decides to come over and see how Lee is getting along without her. On her arrival, in a mischievous attempt to attract Lee's attention, she issued to ship news reporters a biting statement against American fashions and the Thornwood girl, Lee's noted conception of his beautiful model Sally Dennis (Miss Drake).

Lee storms over to Toni's fashion show to ask her for an explanation. The battle between the artist and the designer reaches such heights that they simply get married. In no time at all, things are worse—especially after they spend their honeymoon on a liner that never leaves port. Sally happens to be in love with Lee, and Lee happens to kiss Sally one day just as Toni happens to walk in.

And so things happen, in thoroughly insane fashion, right through this laugh-filled, picture. Boles has never been in better form, and Miss Deste is quite a delightful personality. Miss Drake, Miss Wesley and D'Arcy—whom you'll probably recognize as the voice teacher of "The Awful Truth"—do splendidly also.

Joe E. Brown in "Fit For A King" At Pathe.

Joe Brown Gets The Girl!

"Fit For A King"

Joe E. Brown travels abroad in his latest adventure comedy, "Fit for a King," with the fast action leading from New York into a mythical kingdom where Joe, cast as a newshawk, meets a Missouri girl destined to become a queen.

With Helen Mack and Paul Kelly heading a strong supporting cast, the new Brown film provides plenty of fun.

Joe starts his adventures as a reporter stowed away on a liner to track down a story. Put in the brig through the efforts of Kelly, a rival correspondent, two objectives immediately become uppermost in Joe's mind. One, revenge on Kelly, the other, a successful conclusion to his assignment.

The story they are covering concerns a plot to restore a princess to the throne of a mythical kingdom. The princess (Helen Mack) has been reared in America. While Joe and the princess become acquainted in the moonlight, Kelly puts the story on the wire and scores an outright scoop.

Joe locates the town where the princess and her party will enter their kingdom. He sends Kelly off on a wild goose chase and heads for the spot. But Kelly beats him again. Things look pretty black for Joe until he digs up the biggest story of all, a plot to murder the princess. But there is no time to bother about journalism. The princess must first be saved. This Joe accomplishes in a series of fast events, at the same time scoring a big news beat. Then he gives Kelly another news item. He and the princess are returning to America to be married.

A large cast of favourites in "Fit For a King" include Harry Davenport, Halliwell Hobbs, John Qualen, Frank Reicher and Russell Hicks. Edward Sedgwick directed.

KAY FRANCIS AT PALACE

"Confession" Revived This Week

In what is described as one of the most elaborately staged, and most highly emotional picture of her brilliant career, Kay Francis comes to The Palace this week. It is the Warner Bros. drama "Confession", adapted from the famed European play "Mazurka", which had sensational runs in European capitals. The story concerns a famous opera singer who kills her betrayer in order to save from ruination her young daughter whom he is leading towards the fate of the mother.

Basil Rathbone plays the scoundrel whose life the bullet ends. Jane Bryan is the daughter. Ian Hunter is her husband, a war hero, who really loves the opera singer, but had been separated from her because of her brief affair with the betrayer.

Continental in theme, and treatment, "Confession" is described as a most impelling emotional expose of a woman's reaction to life's cruelties.

"FLYING DOWN TO RIO."

During the extra morning show on Sunday, 1st May The Palace will exhibit "Flying Down To Rio", RKO Radio's sensational musical show starring Dolores Del Rio.

John Boles and Luli Deste in "She Married An Artist," crazy comedy at Eros.

BROADWAY STORY AT WELLINGTON

"Star For A Night"

Laughs and heart-pangs, song and dance are all mixed up in the story of "Star For A Night," Twentieth Century-fox picture opening to-day at the Wellington, with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell, Arline Judge, Evelyn Venable, J. Edward Bromberg, Dean Jagger, Alan Dinehart and Joyce Compton.

A little white lie—told to make a mother's happiness complete—starts a hullabaloo on Broadway, the locale of the picture, that culminates in a group of madcap chorus cuties turning a musical hit topsy-turvy—and the main stem exerting all its make-believe to make the mother's dream come true.

Claire Trevor, Evelyn Venable and Dean Jagger are panic-stricken when they learn that their mother is coming to pay them a surprise visit. The mother Jane Darwell, has lost her sight and has been led to believe her children are famous and successful.

The children manage to keep up the pretense after the mother arrives but when J. Edward Bromberg, and eye specialist, promises to restore the mother's sight by an operation, they realize the game is up unless they can devise some sensational ruse.

Claire is working in the chorus of a musical show and she borrows a beautiful apartment from one of the more fortunate chorines, where she takes the mother after the operations. Jane Darwell is astonished at the beauty of the apartment and the children are just congratulating themselves upon the success of their ruse when Miss Darwell tells them that she wants to see the show in which Claire is appearing—supposedly as the star.

With the help of the other chorus girls, Claire plans a madcap schemes to abduct the star of the show so that she can step into her place that night. How their plan works out and the astonishing results climax the delightful story of the "Star For A Night".

Two new hit songs are featured in the production.

NEW HOLLYWOOD REVUE

Rex Story's New Show Coming Next Week At Capitol

From next Saturday, May 7th, the Capitol will present Rex Story's new, non-stop "Hollywood Revue" imported direct from Hollywood consisting of ten artistes with seven beautiful girls. Mr Story is claimed to be one of the funniest comedians to visit the East and is well-known for his humorous shows from Japan to India. His last show, "The Nine O'clock Revue" toured for three years with tremendous success in Japan, China, Phillipines, Straits Settlements, Siam, Burma, India, Egypt, East and South Africa.

The dearest mother in the world and the sweetest kid on Broadway! JANE DARWELL and CLAIRE TREVOR, featured in the new Twentieth Century-Fox hit, "Star For A Night." 2PA

(Wellington)

Sally Eilers, Harry Carey and John Beal in "Danger Patrol", grim and exciting drama at Capitol.

AT EXCELSIOR

Jessie Is "Sailing Along"

Outstanding British Production

One of the most ambitious British pictures ever made and the most successful starring vehicle for that brilliant No. 1 star Jessie Matthews comes to the Excelsior Theatre this week.

"Sailing Along" as a Gaumont-British picture, directed by Sonnie Hale, who has succeeded in infusing all the sparkling vitality and eager enthusiasm of the star into the production.

Jessie Matthews is a river girl with ambitions to become a stage star. Roland Young, an eccentric but kindly millionaire, sees her dancing on a barge a scene which affords Jessie Matthews opportunities to perform an intricate tap routine on the moving vessel as it sails upstream against river backgrounds of unparalleled beauty. He offers to sponsor her in a stage career, and after many hilarious vicissitudes she reaches the top.

For the final spectacular dance scene in which Jessie Matthews is partnered by Jack Whiting, the couple were followed by the camera for nearly a mile. On the screen the shot lasts for seven minutes, and the set used was so large that it had to be built in two studios.

The dance was arranged by Buddy Bradly, and with rehearsals Jessie Matthews estimates that she and Jack Whiting danced twenty miles before Sonnie Hale was satisfied.

Noel Madison appears as a high-speed Press agent, and Alastair Sim plays the part of an eccentric painter who befriends the star.

The film is notable for some of the most picturesque and unusual backgrounds ever to be seen on the screen, the opening sequences on the barge introducing some of the loveliest scenery on the upper and lower reaches of the Thames.

There are some fine songs including "My River," "Your Heart Skips a Beat," "Trusting my Luck,' and "Souvenir of Love," the song numbers, written by Arthur Johnston and Maurice Sigler, featured by Jessie Matthews and Jack Whiting in the film.

"ROBBER BARONS" AT BROADWAY

The romance of a calico peddler who rose to such financial eminence that he threatened to corner all of the gold in the United States in an effort to corner the affections of a girl is dramatically portrayed in "The Robber Barons", with Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Frances Farmer and Jack Oakie, showing from Saturday till Tuesday next at The Broadway, Dadar.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW.

"Bhaktha Tulasidas," a tamil picture, will be shown at The Broadway on Sunday 1st., 8th., and 15th May at 10-30 a.m.

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A Little Care Can Save Lot Of Compensation

HOW TO SAFEGUARD EYES OF WORKERS

Hints To Industrialists: Benefits Of First Aid In Factories

(By A. S. TROLLIP, HONORARY JOINT GENERAL SECRETARY, THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.)

It has been truly said that a man's eyes are one of his greatest possessions. Through them are mirrored the joys of life and to be blinded for life is therefore one of life's greatest tragedies. Eye protection also has its economic side.

EYE INJURIES—PART I

The realisation that eye accidents constitute the majority of severe injuries to employees, makes it imperative that correct safe practices are formulated and enforced.

Under the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, the amount of compensation payable for the loss of one eye is 30 per cent. of 30 months' wages, e.g., for a fitter drawing Rs. 60 per month, the compensation for the loss of one eye would amount to Rs. 540 a sum which would adequately provide for eye protection in a small factory.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION

Apart from humanitarian motives, it is, therefore, important from the economic standpoint to consider the causes of eye injuries, the first aid treatment and the protection of eyes.

Accidents to the eye are caused by cutting tools, glass, etc. They usually occur on the front surface of the eye, the lids and cornea.

Piercing wounds are caused by sharp tools and flying objects. Fine foreign bodies are usually found under the lids, though quite frequently they may be lodged in the cornea or even in the eye-ball proper.

Contused wounds are caused by sharp or blunt objects, falls, objects thrown with force. They usually occur on the eye-lids, forehead and eye-ball itself.

Most injuries due to impact can be prevented by the use of properly selected goggles. The selection and use of goggles will be described in the next article of this series.

In chipping of similar operations the work should be screened so that the flying particles are caught before they do any harm. Workmen should be taught not to chip into another workman's eyes

EXCESSIVE EYE STRAIN

Miners' nystagmus, also seen in engravers, compositors, jewellers, typists and draughtsmen, is a condition in which there is a continual oscillation of the eyeballs. This condition is very often due to poor illumination.

Spasms of the ocular muscles in watch-makers. Little is known of this occupational disease.

Occupations requiring prolonged use of the eyes may be relieved by proper illumination, corrective lenses, eye exercises, relaxation or rest at definite intervals.

EXCESSIVF LIGHT AND HEAT RAYS

Constant looking at bright objects, the effect of which is to cause spots in the field of vision. May be prevented by the use of Crookes glasses.

Exposure to welding lights, furnaces, the effect of which is to use up what is known as the "visual purple", a condition which interferes with the visual activity. The use of correctly tinted glasses will prevent these conditions.

Exposure to heat from molten metal and glass, the effect of which may cause burning of the lids, the cornea and even cataract. Protective glasses will prevent the occurrence of these conditions.

POISONS AFFECTING SIGHT

Many poisonous substances, when introduced into the body bring about changes in the tissues of the eyes which may result in partial or total blindness.

The commonest poisons which produce these effects are:—

Alcohols, aniline, arsenic, carbon bisulphide, carbon monoxide, explosives, mercury, lead, tobacco, turpentine, etc. If any such poisons are used in the factory, protective methods should be instituted and maintained to prevent their entry into the body.

BURNS

Burns are caused by flames, electric flashes, hot material. As a rule the outer structures of the eye are only affected. The retina may be affected in some cases. Cauterisation may occur through contact with chemicals. The use of properly selected goggles will as a rule prevent burns affecting the eyes.

FIRST AID TREATMENT

The essential consideration in the first aid treatment of eye injuries is the prevention of infection.

The sources of contamination of eye injuries are many, e.g., fingers, handkerchiefs, oil, grease, dirt, tools, products of manufacture, etc.

The safest procedure is always to send the patient to the Works Medical Officer, who can determine whether the patient should be sent to an eye specialist.

In the absence of a resident medical officer, the following simple treatments may be carried out by the trained first aid attendant.

A FEW HINTS

In all eye work the first aid attendant should use great care in keeping himself scrupulously clean and the materials or instruments he uses, thoroughly sterilised.

Sleeves should be rolled back. A white sterile apron should be put on. Hands and arms scrubbed clean and dipped in an approved antiseptic lotion.

All utensils must be thoroughly boiled.

Sterile gauze and cotton must be used.

Boric acid and other solutions should be kept in a closed cupboard.

Keep the camel hair brush in a covered glass tray and boil after use.

Remember to use different material for each eye. This will avoid infection if the other eye is infected.

FOREIGN BODY IN THE EYE.

Seat the patient comfortably in a chair facing a good light. Stand behind him; tip his head slightly backward, so that his face is directed somewhat upward and support the back of his head against your body.

The foreign body may be inside the lower lid. Place your finger on the lower lid immediately below the lashes, and gently pull down the lower lid.

With the lower lid held thus tell the patient to look up. This upward movement of the eye will open up the recess behind the lower eyelid and any foreign body present will be easily visible. If seen, remove with a soft sterile camel-hair brush dipped in medicinal paraffin.

HOW TO REMOVE IT

The foreign body may be inside the upper lid.

(a) This may sometimes be removed by using the lashes of the lower lid as a brush in the following way.

Grasp the eyelashes of the upper-lid and pull the lid downwards and forwards, at the same time pushing the lower lid beneath it. Hold it in this position for a few moments in order to allow tears to collect and, on releasing the upper lid, its undersurface will be brushed by the lashes of the lower lid. This brushing action, together with the washing effect of the accumulated tears, may remove the foreign body.

(b) If this manoeuvre fails to relieve the discomfort, tell the patient to look down. Grasp the lashes of the upper-lid between the fingers and thumb. With one hand place a clean match-stick dipped in antiseptic well back against the outer surface of the upper lid. With the fingers holding the lashes, pull the upper lid forwards and upwards, when it will be found that, with the patient continuing to look down, the upper lid is easily turned inside out and the foreign body may be seen lodged on the exposed surface of the upper lid.

When the foreign body is seen, it should be brushed away with a sterile camel-hair brush which has been dipped in medicinal paraffin.

If the foreign body has been present long enough to produce irritation of the eye, as shown by redness of the white part of the eye-ball, after removal of the foreign body, place a few drops of medicinal paraffin in the eye and cover with a firm pad and bandage and send him to the Works Medical Officer.

IN THE CORNEA

The foreign body may be in the cornea.

A foreign body may be lying on, or embedded in, the cornea. If it is merely lying on the surface of the cornea it may be easily removed by a touch with a camel-hair brush which has been dipped in medicinal paraffin. After thus brushing away the foreign body, put a drop of medicinal paraffin in the eye, and, if there is redness or other signs of irritation, cover with a pad and bandage and send him to the Works Medical Officer.

On no account must any other attempt be made to remove a foreign body from the eye.

If the foreign body cannot be removed from the cornea with the aid of the camel-hair brush, the eye must be covered with a firm pad and bandage and, arrangements made for the patient to be seen by a doctor with the least possible delay. It is frequently very difficult to see a foreign body in the cornea, therefore:

If you are unable to find the cause of any irritation of the eye, treat as for the presence of a foreign body which you have been unable to remove, i.e., medicinal paraffin pad and bandage, and send to the Works Medical Officer.

ACIDS OR ALKALIS IN THE EYE

Acids, alkalis or lime in the eye may have the gravest consequences and should be dealt with immediately.

When such a mishap occurs, the immediate treatment must be the application of large quantities of water.

When the accident happens on the Works and no chair is available, the patient should be immediately placed in a lying position. Kneel with both knees on the ground and support the patient's head and shoulders with your knees.

Free acid or alkali lying on the cheeks must be washed away with a generous stream of water, preferably slightly warmed, but no time must be wasted in warming the water.

Suitable wash bottles should be available, containing what is known as a solution or normal saline with 2 per cent of boric acid.

IRRIGATION

Having quickly washed away the acid or alkali which may be lying on the cheek, the patient's eyelids should be gently but firmly separated. This will not be easy, as the acute pain in such injuries causes the patient to close his eyelids very tightly. If you are single-handed, the eyelids may be separated by placing the forefinger on the lower lid and the thumb on the upper lid with one hand, and irrigating with the wash bottle, which is held in the other hand. The procedure will be much easier if the eyelids are separated by an assistant.

Tell the patient to look up while you wash out the lower eyelid and then to move his eye up and down and from side to side while you continue the irrigation.

It is important to remember in washing out an eye to direct the stream of water first on the cheek and then bring the stream up to the eye. If the stream is directed first into the eye itself the patient's discomfort will be increased and will cause him to make still more strenuous efforts to close the eyelids, but if it is directed first on the cheek and then moved up to the eye, this is avoided

Having thus washed the eye out and so relieved the very severe pain, the patient should be immediately taken to the ambulance room, placed in a recumbent position and the irrigation of the eye continued for from twenty minutes to half an hour. During this irrigation, the patient must be told continually to move his eye in all directions—up and down and from side to side.

TREATMENT FOR BURNS

In the case of an alkali burn, the solution may be normal saline, a 1 per cent solution of citric acid, a 1 per cent solution of ammonium chloride or a 3 per cent solution of magnesium sulphate, as the Works medical officer may direct and, in the case of an acid burn, normal saline or a 1 per cent solution of bicarbonate of soda.

In the case of lime burn, the Works medical officer will give instructions as to the use of a freshly made neutral solution of ammonium tartrate.

After twenty minutes to half an hour's irrigation, when the pain in the eye has been relieved, a little paraffin may be dropped into the eye and the eye covered with a pad and bandage and arrangements should be made for the patient to be seen by the Works medical officer as soon as possible.

(To Be Continued).

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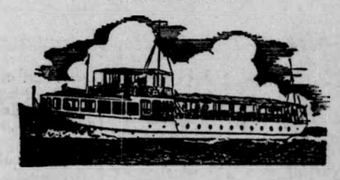

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No Emigration Of Labourers

The publication of the news in the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the outbreak of famine in several districts in Hyderabad State, has made the State Government institute certain inquiries and issue an explanation through a Communique which, while hesitating to declare famine in the affected areas, accepts the existence of scarcity conditions in Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Raichur and Gulbarga district.

As regards emigration of ryots and labourers from the Dominions the Communique states that special enquiries have been made from the Collectors of all the bordering districts in British India to ascertain whether there were any complaints of labourers from Hyderabad seeking employment in British India. No complaints in this respect have been received except that some three hundred labourers from the Gadwal Samasthan had crossed the Thungabhadra in search of employment in the Bellary district. These labourers have been recalled by the Samasthan authorities to work on the tank, and road works which have been since sanctioned by the Samasthan, near their homes. A certain number of people always go into British India from Hyderabad generally to see their relations and sometimes to seek employment during the summer season. But from reports received, there is no indication that there has been any unusual movement, and the large number of works which have been opened should arrest successfully any such tendency.

The Bijapur District Famine Relief Committee has received a further grant of Rs. 25,000 through the Sheriff of Bombay. The Wadia Charities have recently donated Rs. 1,000 and not Rs. 25,000 as erroneously stated in a recent report.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Palestine To-day"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From your second rejoinder to my article on "PALESTINE TO-DAY" which appeared in your issue of April 14, it would appear that what you call "the vital reality of the situation" in Palestine is capable of many interpretations. In your first rejoinder which appeared side by side with my article on April 9, you have drawn a parallel between the situation in Palestine to-day and the situation in India during the Civil Disobedience Movement and held out the comparison as "the vital reality of the situation." When in my reply which appeared in your issue of April 13, I pointed out the falsity of such a comparison and the illogicality of drawing the Imperialistic inference from the Jewish Colonisation in Palestine, you have not in your rejoinder disputed my argument, but you have found it convenient to shift your stand to what you call the Jewish case in Palestine "amounts to" and the paradoxical nature of the Jewish claim. I do not know whether you justify this change of front on grounds of "emotional sentimentalism." But whatever it is, I welcome this opportunity to place the true Jewish case in Palestine before you in the hope of once for all clarifying the issue on "the vital reality of the situation."

The Jewish case in Palestine is based on three fundamental considerations. (1) The historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine. (2) The position of Jewry in the world. (3) Jewish achievements in Palestine.

I will begin by the second consideration. It is not necessary for me to dwell in details upon the position of Jewry in the world. You are well aware that to-day there are 5 million Jews in Europe alone who are suffering untold persecutions and unimaginable humiliations for no attributable crime. As you yourself admit it is "the elementary duty of every one with any human feeling in him to raise his voice against injustices and brutalities that have been perpetrated by so-called civilized people against innocent Jews." I would only emphasise that these injustices and brutalities have been perpetrated on the Jews at all times and in all countries under similar or different guises since the dispersion of the Jews from their national Homeland. What is more, whether these injustices and brutalities were perpetrated in the name of religion or in the name of the new-fangled superstition of race, there were and are invariably the result of the peculiarity of the Jewish position viz., a minority everywhere and a majority nowhere. This belief, inspite of desperate attempts to identify ourselves with the peoples and conditions around us, has grown upon us during two thousand years of bitter experience and disappointment; and we are forced to the conclusion that the only difference that marks us off from the rest of mankind is the lack of a sovereign national status in a free and an independent country of our own. This is the chief tenet of Zionism and has become an article of faith with us, not since its practical enunciation by Herzi the founder of modern political Zionism, but from the very first years of our dispersion from our homeland two thousand years ago. Indeed it is even true to say, as has been said, that Moses was the first Zionist. How deeply-rooted this conviction has been in Jewish life, or, if you will, how cruelly its realisation was forced upon us, is indicated by the fact that practically in every century since our dispersion attempts were made to win back Palestine as our national country. What is equally important to remember is that, inspite of terrible hardships which the Jews in Palestine suffered at the hands of successive conquerors, the Jewish population of Palestine was never eliminated and never lost its continuity. A small or a big community had always remained in Palestine as the vanguard of eventual Jewish restoration and as the torch-bearers of the undying hope of the Jews to return to their own country. The impact of so called emancipation in Europe during the Nineteenth century held out, in certain respects, the greatest danger of loosening the hold of certain Jews on Palestine. But no sooner the hollowness of this emancipation as far as the Jew is concerned was discovered than these certain Jews were forced to shed away their assimilation and join the traditional Jews in looking upon themselves as exiles from their ancient country. To-day in this ultra-civilised century events in Europe and elsewhere strengthen rather that weaken this tendency; and the Jew, whether he likes it or not, is compelled to fall back upon his history and tradition and seek his independent salvation in a country which he can rightly and truly call his own. This country is and can only be Palestine. Is this "emotionalism"? No. It is a compelling fact of history!

There is one question now left to consider—and that is the second fundamental consideration. Is the return of the Jew to his ancient homeland and his achievements there in any way derogatory to the natural and moral growth of the Arabs of Palestine? You have been good enough to admit in your first comments on my article that you unreservedly accept the material advantages which the Jews have brought to Palestine. I should like to add some facts, which for obvious reasons had no place in my article. The Jews in Palestine have within the last twenty years literally turned a desert into a smiling country. They have invested over £77 million during this period in Palestine. They have reclaimed malarial marshes and sand-dunes and made them into healthy centres for settlements, for Jews and Arabs alike. They have paid good money for the 15 per cent. of the land of the country which they now hold, and over 90 per cent. of this land was bought as marshes and sand-dunes, not from small farmers and peasants, but from rich absentee landlords who had no interest in Palestine whatsoever. There has been no case of ejection of Arabs peasants from the land which the Jews bought. Though the Jews were not bound to do so, they amply compensated the Arab tenants who were deprived of their tenement by providing them with money to buy land elsewhere in the country. The Jews indeed multiplied their numbers in Palestine—but it is also true that for every Jew that entered Palestine so far an Arab entered also. The Jews have swelled the revenue of the country to such an extent that during the world depression Palestine was the only country in the world with a surplus budget. The Jews have raised the standard of life of the Arab peasant and worker. The Arab worker in Palestine to-day gets three, four and five times as much as his brother-worker gets in Iraq, Egypt, Syria and Transjordan. The amount of money which the Palestine Administration spend on Arab education and other nation-building departments—money chiefly drawn from Jewish sources—is many times more that in any other Arab or Eastern country. Even the Arab capitalists have benefited by Jewish Immigration. The Arab debt has been largely liquidated. On the higher plane, the Jews have created a highly organised working class which is slowly and gradually winning sympathy among the exploited Arab masses, and which holds out every promise of bringing about social equality among the Jewish and Arab peoples. A new outlook, a new life, and a new culture have been created which by impact and social evolution are bound to lift up the down trodden Arab masses and put them on a socially-equitable basis with the Jews and other emancipated workers of the world. Is this, I ask again, depriving the Palestine Arabs of "their homeland for no fault of their own?" Or, to repeat the question, is it rather improving Palestine materially, culturally and spiritually to the extent in which it can absorb Jewish and Arab immigrants alike? Again I ask: is this "emotionalism" and "sentiment"? No. No. It is a compelling and dominating fact of history!

Now to come to the first and most important consideration of the Jewish claim to Palestine—that of the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine. It must be remembered that throughout the course of its history, Palestine always retained the spiritual allegiance of the entire Jewish people. In the theory and practice of Jewish law, Palestine has always been the national centre of the Jews. In saying his daily prayers, the Jew, wherever fate has exiled him, turns to Jerusalem as the Muslim turns to Mecca. The Jewish liturgy is permeated by supplications for the gathering of the exiles and the rebuilding of Jerusalem. In the morning service the Jew prays "O, bring us in peace from the four corners of the earth and make us go upright to our land"; and the great central prayer of the Jewish service recited in the morning, at mid-day, and at night, contains fervent supplications for the gathering of the exiles and the rebuilding of Jerusalem "speedily and in our days". The national restoration forms the central theme in every service, public or private, in the Sabbath prayers and the solemn liturgy of the high festivals, in the grace after meals, at the consecration of a new house, in the marriage service and even in the memorial for the dead. Though resident in far-off lands where climatic conditions differ widely from those in Palestine, the Jew until to-day continues to pray for rain and to intercede for dew at the seasons when the climate of Palestine demands it, and when such prayers are utterly meaningless in the land of his sojourn. I could, indeed, mention hundreds of other observances where the priority of place which Palestine occupies in the heart of the Jew is emphasised—and not only in religious but also in legal and secular relations. A Jew, for instance, is not allowed to force his wife to move with him from Palestine to a foreign country even though in Palestine he may have stayed in a place where Jews are few while abroad he might live in a town with a Jewish majority. If a wife proceeds to Palestine and her husband refuses to follow her, she can compel him to divorce her. Equally, a husband can force his wife to go with him to Palestine and may divorce her if she refuses to follow him. It is permitted even on the Sabbath, when all other business transactions are prohibited, to enter into a contract for the purchase of a house in Palestine. . . . Once again I ask you, is this "emotionalism" and "sentiment"? No. No. No. It is a compelling, dominating and an overwhelming fact of history!

Nor let it be forgotten that the Jews do not want a State in a part of Palestine, if the Mandate, which guarantees Jewish and Arab rights in Palestine, is fulfilled. The Zionist Organisation and the Zionist Congress demand as their first demand that the Mandate be fulfilled in all its terms and implications. It was only when the threat of crystallisation of the National Home was held out as an alternative to us by the Royal Commission that the Zionist Congress had agreed, last year, to empower the Zionist Executive—only should Great Britain refuse flatly to carry out the Mandate—to negotiate for a Jewish State in a part of Palestine. Even to-day, to quote a recent statement made by Mr. Ben Gurion, the chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, our ultimate ideal "is not that of a Jewish State in a part of Palestine, nor even of a Jewish State in the whole of Palestine. Our ultimate ideal is the attainment of a free Jewish Nation based on a free Jewish Society in Palestine which would live in amity in a fraternity of Nations". Is it not unfair, then, to allege, as you do, that "the people of Palestine have existed for these centuries only to hand over their country to the World Zionist Congress and its champion, Great Britain?" Indeed who is ousting the Arabs from their own country? And who is benefiting more by an alliance with Britain, the Jews or the Arabs of Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen? And who has got more out of the services rendered during the Great War, the Jews who are to-day offered a fifth part of their Homeland as a State, or the Arabs of Iraq, Arabia, Transjordan and Yemen who have been given the intheir dependence were promised and who now find themselves in a position to influence Britain in her attitude towards the Jews to the extent of depriving the Jews of four-fifths of their rights? Let us be fair! If it is not mere sentiment to defend the rights of the Arabs to their homeland it is also not mere sentiment to support the Jewish aspiration to freedom and sovereignty.

One word more about what you call the paradoxical position of the Jews in so far as "the Jewish claim to Palestine as their country" strengthens, as you say, the fundamental argument of Hitler and the Nazis. I am glad that you do not agree with Hitler's methods or argument. But may I, in all seriousness, ask you, does this alter the fact that Hitler finds in his argument a convenient weapon to persecute the Jews? Does this alter the fact that potential Hitlers find it convenient to use this argument in all its horrible implications to-day in Poland, Rumania, Austria, and elsewhere? Has this altered the fact that many Hitlers have used this argument at different times and different countries in the past, and persecuted the Jews accordingly? Will this alter the fact that many more Hitlers will rise in future to use this argument against us if our National status remains as it is? No! Indeed our life is paradoxical. You are right when you suggest, in different words, that we cannot have the cake and eat it. But the paradox is not of our own making. It is forced upon us. Our tragedy has been and still is that we are neither allowed to have the cake nor to eat it! If we were really granted the full status of nationhood in the countries of our adoption, as you suggest we should, there would have not been any Jewish Question, and probably—though I do not believe it personally—no question of Palestine as our National Homeland at all. But the inexorable fact remains that we have never at any time been accepted wholeheartedly and unreservedly by the people amongst whom we lived, even though for centuries—except in India, where most probably because we have settled in insignificant numbers. But even in India to-day, what guarantee is there that anti-Semitism will not arise if the Jews were to flock in large numbers? Upto a few years ago I would not have believed that the anti-Semitic cry would ever be taken up in India. But after the commotion that a three or four dozens German Jewish doctors spread over India have created, I am compelled to reserve my opinion. Where, therefore, do we find ourselves? Those, our enemies like Hitler, who look upon us as strangers in their midst, want to get rid of us and send us to our country, or the devil! And those, our friends, like you dear Editor, who believe that we are not strangers amongst the people with whom we live, cannot do anything to help us in time of persecutions but stand in the way of our desire to return to our homeland and escape the devil! This, indeed, is the paradox of our life! Do you blame us if we too are prepared to sacrifice everything and even shed our blood in the "holy cause" of living an honourable life? You have no right to—even if we did not use the best means to escape brutality and death. But the means we are using in Palestine are just and honourable—as just and as honourable as any people in the best circumstances can use, and indeed as no people has used before us. Where, then, do you find fault with us? To quote you again, it is "the elementary duty of every one with any human feeling in him to raise his voice against injustices and brutalities that have been perpetrated by so-called civilized people against innocent Jews." Is it too much to expect the same consideration from you, and from any one with any human feelings in him, not only in Germany, Austria, Poland and elsewhere but in Palestine also? This is indeed, if I may finally quote you once again, "the vital reality of the position"!—Yours, etc.

A. E. SHOHET.

(Evidently our correspondent has not troubled to read our comments carefully. He also fails to notice that his arguments contradict one another.

One word more. Insisting upon being strangers everywhere except Palestine and looking with suspicion on all the world is the surest way of inviting its antagonism to the Jews. Moreover, it is absurd to argue from that suspicion a justification for any claim to Palestine: this for the simple reason—if for no other—that Palestine cannot accommodate the Jewish refugees even from Nazi and quasi-Nazi countries, to say nothing of the whole world.—Ed. "B. C.")

Zionism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am constrained to reply to the last few sentences in your editorial notes appearing in your issue of the 14th instant. You state:—"We believe that Jews of Germany, having made that country their home and having given of their best to the life of their country and the German people are as much "German" as any German Aryan and are entitled to the same rights and privileges. This is "the vital reality" of the Jewish problem in countries in which they are persecuted. But no man can claim to belong to two countries enjoying privileges of nationality in both at one and the same time."

There is not a shadow of doubt that a Zionist could be a Jew as well as a loyal citizen of the country in which he lives. If this were not the case, prominent non-Jews in different parts of the world, heads of different governments, would not have pledged their support to the Zionist ideal. Just as a Welshman or a Scotchman could be loyal citizens of the British Empire and at the same time be a good Welshman or Scotchman, so also could a Jew be a good Zionist and yet at the same time be a good citizen of the country to which he owes his allegiance.

I would conclude with an appropriate extract from the late Dr. Nahum Sokolow's, "History of Zionism," in which he discusses "political Zionism." He says, "Zionism, it is true, is a political as well as a practical and a cultural movement. But wherein lies the political character of the movement? The term "political" covers two different conceptions. One is connected with the idea of adventure, intrigue, rivalry, antagonism or revolt; the other is that of a system which takes into account political conditions. A political movement in the first sense aims at carrying out its undertaking on the lines of political speculation; but a political movement in the second sense, like Zionism, aims at carrying on its work under all circumstances, and at the same time at convincing those in power of the utility of the work, in order to get the best possible conditions. The Basle programme and the whole of Zionist activity bears witness to the fact that Zionism has nothing in common with political adventure. Zionists have never been influenced by any political aggressive spirit, nor have they in any way proposed to place themselves in antagonism to any Government or any other nation. Zionists have always been desired to be supported by all Governments on the merits of their object, and by all nations who know that Zionist work can only advance the interests of Justice and Freedom."—Yours, etc.

DAVID I. SARGON,
Associated Editor, "The Jewish Tribune."

(Bombay, April 21).

(A Welshman or a Scotchman

(Continued On Page 15 Col. 1.)

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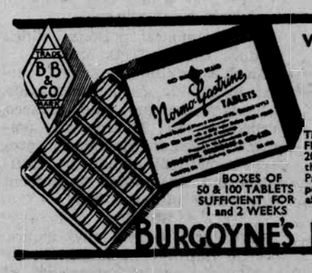

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Bombay Legislative Council

PROBATION RELEASE BILL PASSED

Joshi's Plethora Of Amendments

The Bombay Legislative Council passed the Bill to provide for the release on probation of offenders, when it met on Friday afternoon.

Excepting for two minor amendments which were accepted by the Government, the Bill remains as it was passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Before the House met, the members went into the Chamber of the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, the President, to condole with him on his bereavement in the passing away of his son Mr. Praveen Pakvasa on Wednesday.

The Bill to provide for the release of offenders on probation had come up before the Council on February 5, when the house had got through the first two clauses before adjourning.

To the Bill as it stood Mr. S. C. Joshi had tabled 14 amendments. Four of these, however, he withdrew to-day. The Hon. Dr. Gilder who was in charge of the Bill on behalf of Government accepted two amendments.

LIBERALISING THE PROVISIONS.

The first amendment that Government accepted was in clause four dealing with the power of court to release certain convicted offenders after admonition. This clause was applicable to persons convicted of any offence punishable with not more than two years imprisonment. Mr. Joshi wanted it to be extended to the case of persons convicted with fine or with both fine and imprisonment. As this amendment had the effect of liberalising the provisions of the clause the Hon. Dr. D. D. Gilder had no hesitation in accepting it.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The other amendment that was made in the Bill was in clause six which deals with the power of court to require released offenders to pay damages and costs. The clause lays down that a Court directing the release of an offender after admonition or on probation" may order him to pay compensation for loss or injury caused to any person by the offence and such costs of the proceedings as the court thinks reasonable:

"Provided that the amount of such compensation in no case exceeded the amount of fine which the court could have imposed in respect of the offence."

Mr. Joshi wanted to make two additions to this proviso. Firstly he wanted to add costs to compensation and prescribe a limit on the total sum awardable under both heads. Secondly he wanted that the total of the amount so awardable should not exceed Rs. 5, or the fine which the court could have imposed whichever was less.

On the advise of the Hon. the President the amendments were split up and voted on separately. The Government accepted the amendment that the costs should be clubbed with the compensation and a limit placed on their total amount. But the amendment prescribing Rs. 50 as the maximum sum so awardable they refused to accept. And the House supported the Government and threw out the amendment.

EXTENSION OF SCOPE.

Only one amendment was pressed to a division. This was in respect of the clause which prescribes the release after admonition of persons convicted of offences punishable with not more than two years imprisonment. Mr. Joshi wanted the benefit of this section to be extended to persons convicted of "theft, theft in a building dishonest misappropriation or cheating."

This was to bring the clause in line with the provisions of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under this section a convicted person could have his sentence deferred and be released on probation. The present clause extended the scope of this section by providing for the release of persons with admonition only without their entering into any bond. But the liberalising process was not extended to persons convicted of theft, theft in a building, etc., who also could get the benefit of the provisions of sect on 562 Cr. P. C.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia and Mr. Shantilal Shah opposed this amendment and Mr. A. A. Khan supported it. The amendment was pressed to a division and was lost nine voting for and 14 against.

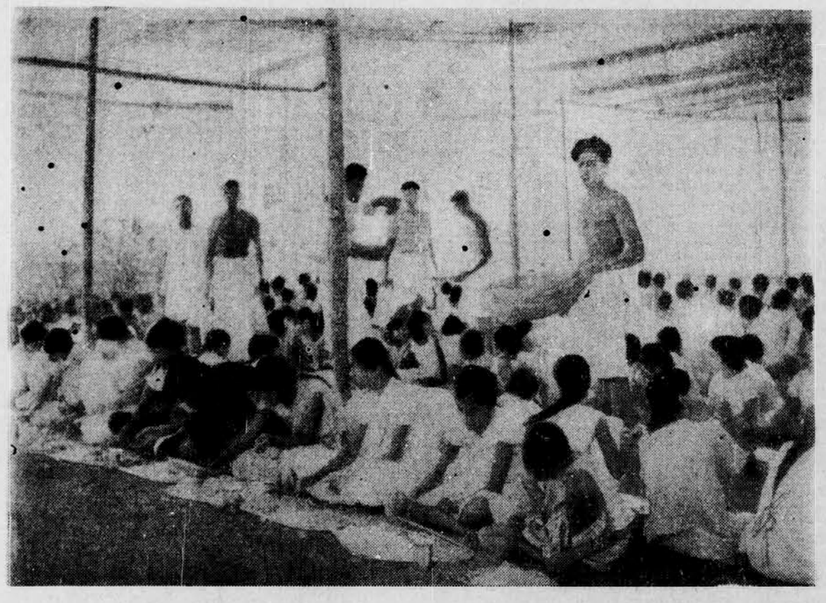
RULE-MAKING POWERS.

The only amendment that created some debate was the one which dealt with the rule-making powers of the Government. Mr. Joshi wanted these rules to be published at least three months before they came into effect and also that they should be laid on the table of the Provincial Legislative Council and Assembly for not less than one month previous to the next session thereof and should be liable to be rescinded or modified by a resolution of the Council or Assembly.

Mr. Joshi alleged that the Government had constituted themselves into the conscience-keepers of the House and though they called themselves a democratic government they did not want to give the opposition the right to modify rules.

The argument ranged high into the nature of Democracy. Mr. Shantilal Shah (Congress, Kaira) and Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Congress Nasik) on the Government side joined issue with Professor S. R. Davar, Mr. D. N. Deodhekar (Nasik, Democrat) and Mr. A. A. Khan (Muslim League, Poona) on the other side. The Hon. Dr. Gilder, however assured the House that the Government had no desire to diminish or alter the powers and privileges of the House.

And with that the House voted down the amendment and adjourned till Tuesday May 3.



POOR FEEDING AT MATUNGA: Inmates of the Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for children being fed by the South Indian Bhajana Samaj on the termination of the Ram Navmi celebrations.

INQUIRY INTO PONDICHERRY FIRING

PONDICHERRY, April 29.

An official enquiry is to be instituted into the recent disturbances in Pondicherry by the Home Government.

The officer who will inquire into the incidents, M. Tixier, Director of Control, attached to the Department of Inspection of Colonies, has left France by air yesterday for Pondicherry.

It will be recalled the present disturbances started as a result of a prominent local Dubash and Stevedore entrusted the work of transhipment of goods to certain boatmen instead of the dock workers.

Though calm prevails now in Pondicherry, a contingent of forty Reserve Police were brought here yesterday from Chandranagore, the French possesions near Calcutta, to meet any emergency. —United Pres.

Role Of Hon. Presidency Magistrates

They Dispense Justice In Spite Of Great Inconvenience To Themselves, Says Boman-Behram

The annual general meeting of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay was held at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday evening, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram presiding.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report made a running commentary on the salient points of the report, and exhorted those present to read carefully extracts of High Court judgments given in the report.

INADEQUACY OF FINES.

Referring to the question of the inadequacy of fines levied by Honorary Magistrates, he stated that there had been many Cases, where more deterrent sentences might have been passed by certain Magistrates, particularly in cases of nuisance caused by beggars and hawkers in trains. It was very discouraging, he said, that one bench of Magistrates should inflict fairly deterrent sentences, while another inflicted very lenient sentences.

Another matter, which engaged the attention of the Society he said was the question of licensing of farriers. The society he said had succeeded in getting the Municipality to take a more determined effort to license the farrier trade. In the case of unlicensed farriers, he appealed to the Magistrates to impose deterrent sentences on them with a view to preventing unnecessary hardship to dumb animals.

He felt convinced that there was little likelihood of the bench of honorary Magistrates being abolished and added "We can but hold our souls in patience and wait and see what the future will bring forth and in the meantime continue to do our duty as loyal and law abiding citizens."

NOT AN ANACHRONISM.

Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, in the course of his speech observed that some people would seem to imagine that the institution of Honorary Magistrates was an anachronism in the present days of democracy. Such persons, he said did not know how the honorary Magistrates performed the thankless task of dispensing justice in spite of great inconvenience to themselves. But they did it in the belief that every penny saved to the Government was saved to the people and no sacrifice was too great in such a direction.

A few of the Honorary Magistrates commented on the report and gave suggestions regarding future work.

HAWKERS NUISANCE.

Major Engineer, was of the opinion that the police did give preferential treatment to hawkers. The greatest offenders in this, he thought, were not brought to book at all. It was only poor hawkers, who were generally prosecuted.

After the adoption of the report, the meeting elected office-bearers for the incoming year.

Mr. B. S. N. Cooper a prominent municipal councillor, was unanimously voted as the Vice-President of the Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates at its meeting held yesterday. Mr. Gray is at present on leave in England and consequently the responsibilities of the President will fall on the shoulders of Mr. Cooper for the coming few months. Mr. Cooper has been associated with the Managing Committee of this Society ever since its inception and has held the Office of Treasurer for the last many years, with much success. He has been successful in building up a substantial capital for the Society.

Mr. A. G. Gray was elected president for the coming year. Mr. B. S. N. Cooper was elected as vice-president. Mr. H. Royal, and Mr. A. D. G. Pinto were elected hon., secretaries.

A vote of thanks to the outgoing committee brought the proceedings to a close.

INDIAN ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Comprehensive Programme Planned For Bombay Presidency

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. R. H. Parker, President, at the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd., held on Friday:—

"The development of motor transport and its protection from injurious legislation has been one of the principal aims of your Association. Its growth has been phenomenal largely on account of the many advantages it offers as an economical means of transport, in fact so great are its advantages that the railways have claimed a serious diversion of traffic from the railways to the roads resulting in considerable loss to their revenue. Your Council have always recognised this possibility but on the other hand they have maintained that road transport has brought many crores of rupees of traffic to the railways. If, however, both forms of transport are to be developed to serve the best interests of the public we have always urged, as you well know, that steps for their co-ordination are essential. It is therefore after the representations we have made on this subject over the past six years, that we welcome the formation last November of a Ministry of Communications under Sir Thomas Stewart, whose duties will be primarily to co-ordinate all forms of communications. This therefore I think we can justifiably claim to be one of our landmarks.

"While we as an Association have always favoured co-operation between the different forms of transport and in particular between railways and road transport, I think it is very nesessary to emphasise the fact that co-operation means each party helping the other and having due regard to each other's interests: in this case with a view to the good of the country as a whole. Far too often the railways when considering road questions in the past, have opposed them on very flimsy grounds as being competitive with the railways.

"That is not co-operation: that is opposition, and I do hope that the Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council who is in charge of Communications as a whole will give instructions in no uncertain terms that this type of opposition is to cease. I feel confident that we can rely on the Honourable Mr. Nurie and the Government of which he is a member to do all he can to ensure that the broad view is taken.

In my opinion we should have a very much better transport service if the Railways were commercially financed and managed. In the nature of things Government Departments do not manage commercial undertakings as wisely or successfully as commercial men do. I do not myself know of one public utility concern in the world which is owned by a Government, managed by a Government Department, which shows reasonably satisfactory returns and is reasonably efficient when viewed from the Commercial standpoint.

"Apart from the considerations I have already mentioned, as a rule commercial money is more readily available when it is required to maintain or improve the undertaking. Governments are too much actuated by considerations of a more general kind which lead them to starve the undertaking all too frequently at a time when that is commercially unsound.

"The second landmark which I had in mind is perhaps of greater importance and one which your Association has done much to bring about. That is the new Motor Vehicles Bill introduced in the Central Assembly at the session just terminated and which is likely to become law early next year.

"Your Association has for some years recognised that motor transport has outgrown the provisions of control embodied in the Motor Vehicles Act of 1914 and that in view of the closed link between the development of roads and other forms of communications, a new Act is necessary which would need to embody new features of control if co-ordination is to become possible.

"The Bill has been sent to a Select Committee which will sit in Simla in July, and will probably be passed at the Simla Session of the Legislative Assembly, so that we shall waste no time in seeing that Government are in possession of our final views on the Bill.

"While I have dealt at length with the interest your Association has taken in the gradual production of the Bill I would remind you that when it becomes law our responsibilities do not cease. For it is in the application by the provincial authorities of the clauses of the Bill once it becomes law that your Branches will require to pay particular attention to see that no harmful restrictions are introduced.

"Now, as you know, the new Bill will be applicable to British India only and as it is the aim of this Association to bring about so far as is possible, the free and unhindered circulation of motor transport throughout the country, I think I should mention the desirability of the efforts of the Association being directed in the near future towards establishing some form of reciprocity between British India and the Indian States particularly in regard to registration, taxation and general control of road transport.

ADVANTAGES OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

"I have heard it stated recently that one is inclined to exaggerate the importance of motor transport in India. This is a view I do not share for economically, socially and educationally it has brought many benefits, while as a source of revenue to the Government of India it has risen from Rs. 9 lakhs in 1914 to 8 crores to-day, representing their second most important item of revenue. It has therefore become of primary importance to Government and even though it may be considered necessary to protect the country's investment in railways, it must not be forgotten that in the application of the powers given to Provincial Governments under the clauses of the New Motor Vehicles Bill, any harsh or unnecessary restriction of motor transport can only lead to a loss in revenue to the Central Government.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Now as regards development I am glad to be able to report that some Provinces are making very definite progress, and although a few others show no marked improvement, it can be said on the whole that the expenditure of the Provincial shares in the Central Road Development Fund is being conducted or planned in a more scientific manner than in earlier years, more attention being now paid to long term programmes as well as to the construction of feeder roads.

Turning to the actual road schemes, one of the most important is the Bombay-Calcutta trunk road scheme involving the linking up of the many existing stretches of road now lying unconnected between the two cities, of which the main missing link is that between Sambalpur and Tatanagar. At its meeting in January last the Standing Committee for Roads, of which I am a member elected by the Council of State, approved a grant of Rs. 3.24 lakhs to Orissa and certain States for constructing the link from Sambalpur up to Jamdha which will open up country at present inaccessible by road or rail.

Many provinces are going ahead with their programmes and you will recollect that reference was made at the annual meeting last year to the loan programmes in the Central and United Provinces and to the other programmes in Sind, Punjab, Madras, etc. Orissa during the last two years has drawn up schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 16 lakhs, for which grants have been allotted from the Road Development Fund, and further projects estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs are understood to have been submitted for administrative approval.

IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The Bombay Pesidency, I am glad to say, is planning a comprehensive programme of road development, thanks to the enthusiasm of the Hon'ble Minister in charge who is honouring us with his presence here to-day. This programme, which is to commence next year, envisages the expenditure of a sum of roughly 4 crores of rupees over 7 years of which schemes amounting to Rs. 175 lakhs are to be financed from the Presidency's share of the Central Road Development Fund. The remaining schemes are to be financed by loans, supplemented, to some extent, by the Provincial Road Fund, i.e., the surplus receipts from Provincial taxation of motor vehicles. The programme includes the reconstruction of the Bombay-Poona Road and also the completion, subject to the approval of the Government of In-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

B. E. S. T. Co. DECLARE 12 PER CENT DIVIDEND

Trams Bring Good Business: Expansion Of Transportation Dept.

A number of points connected with the policy of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Bombay, were discussed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, presiding over the 18th ordinary general meeting of the Company on Thursday. He informed the shareholders that their sanction would be soon asked to increase the capital of the Company by two crores of rupees in ordinary shares, ranking on the same basis as the existing ordinary shares.

Addressing the shareholders, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Chairman, said:—

The year from which we have just emerged was in the main one of the normal conditions. The temporary disturbances in June, when once again the curfew was imposed for a brief period, involved us in the loss of approximately seventy thousand rupees in transportation receipts. The aftermath of the 1936 disturbances lingered during the early months of 1937, but when recovery set in, progress was substantial and sustained, being most marked during the closing months. We also experienced the benefits of the lower charges for supply and the remarkable activity in building and development which is such a notable feature in the life of the City. Our sales of electricity expanded by twelve per cent. We must not, however, draw any exaggerated conclusion from this satisfactory figure.

The most valuable development was in the Transportation Branch. Tramway traffic was good, and this is a reflection of the expansion of the City towards the north and the consequent necessary increased use of transportation facilities. The omnibus traffic grew in a satisfactory manner. Introduced primarily as a service of convenience and protection, our omnibuses have proved their value in providing transportation at a moderate price, and now earn a steady, if modest, return on the capital invested.

And now to progress. The supply of electricity in bulk was satisfactorily maintained; the distribution system was improved and developed and expanded to meet the rapid house building activity. You may rest assure that there will be no slackening of our work to discharge this part of our responsibility as a public utility. We have carried our general policy of rate reduction further by lowering the monthly charge for small meters from eight annas to four, and scaling down the tariff for cinemas, lifts and pump motors. I think we can look with particular satisfaction to the improvement of our Transportation Branch.

To come now to the financial results. The year has, after making full provision for depreciation and prior charges, resulted in a divisible profit of Rs. 38 lakhs. But we have to pay dividend on the new capital of Rs. 30 lakhs issued during the previous year. We recommend a dividend of six rupees per share, absorbing Rs. 35.89 lakhs restoring the carry forward to Rs. 2.58 lakhs. We have not made any provision from revenue for Income and Super Taxes, because we have in reserve the sum of Rs. 5.26 lakhs set aside to bridge the gap between the reduction of rates and the expansion of demand. We propose to transfer it to Income and Super Tax Reserve, raising the total to Rs. 9.26 lakhs.

Before I close my remarks, you will expect me to say something regarding the general nervousness with which investors in public utility companies like ours have been faced since last August. Very soon after my return from England towards the end of last October, I received letters and personal requests from several shareholders inquiring what I thought of the apprehension which was popularly entertained by investors in Electricity Companies. I felt that the public had read more in the announcement which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister made last August than appeared from his remarks to me. The last Budget announced an increased Electricity Tax on the consumer. Several Companies which might have made reductions earlier than the beginning of this month put off making these under the general fear that Government might come out with something drastic. Fortunately for both Government and the investing public, this apprehensions has not proved correct.

I am aware that the Government of Bombay have notified that hereafter they will grant licences for electricity enterprises only on a basis of 4 per cent. return on the investment in ordinary shares. I wonder whether this is the complete picture the Government have in mind. I do not think the Government of Bombay are so simple as to feel that on a 4 per cent. return after a period of years, investors will rush in to subscribe ordinary capital. It is possible Government may have in mind a scheme of division of profits between themselves and the shareholders beyond a 4 per cent. return. Even on these terms, it would be instructive to watch the development of electrical enterprises in the future. It is however only right to expect that if Government wish to share profits they should be prepared to pay losses in the preliminary years; but my anxiety to-day is to impress both upon the Government and the public that for the development of the Presidency as a whole, we want more electricity supplying companies efficiently run, and these you cannot have unless a bigger dividend than 4 per cent. is in sight for such investors. After watching the working of this Company as its Chairman for the last 12 years, I have come to the conclusion that the organisation over which I have the honour to preside is one of the most efficient in this Presidency and that it serves the public very well.

The directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1937, which were adopted, showed a net profit of Rs. 44,19,639. A dividend at the rate of 12 per cent., free of income-tax, on ordinary shares was declared. Mr. A. G. Gray and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas were re-elected directors.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

dia, of the road from Bombay to Ahmedabad.

It is satisfactory to be able to report progress in the conversion of bullock carts to pneumatic tyred equipment, which has been aided largely by their manufacture in the country. The number of carts on the roads with pneumatic equipment are not yet such as to make any appreciable saving in public money on road maintenance, but the owners of the vehicles are reaping the many advantages which this type of vehicle offers, and we shall continue our efforts with the authorities in obtaining concessions in taxation to encourage their adoption.

THE MYSORE FIRING

Need For Independent Inquiry

FROM MYSORE CORRESPONDENT

"WITH THE PRINCE'S MARRIAGE TO COME OFF ON THE 15TH OF NEXT MONTH, THIS INCIDENT IS REALLY A BAD AUGURY.

These words, regarding the massacre at Viduraswatham are contained in a letter written to me by a friend from Bangalore.

The letter is dated the 25th. How prophetic my correspondent has been is apparent from the official communique regarding these incidents, which has now been published.

The communique says, "The total number of casualties ascertained are ten killed and eight injured." Contrast this statement with the account of the correspondent of the "Hindu" of Madras. The "Hindu" correspondent wiring from Hindupur, the nearest station in British territory, on April 26, says "I myself counted 12 dead and over 45 injured."

The communique also states emphatically "No woman, enceinte or otherwise, was either killed or wounded." But the "Tai Nadu"' of Bangalore, dated April 27, states that a woman was performing "pradakshina" (going round the sacred "Peepul") when she was hit by a bullet. It gives the name of the woman as "Gowramma." This name appears in the list of names of dead persons published in the "Times" and also in the list of the "Hindu."

I do not think that I need say any more to show that no reliance whatsoever can be placed on the official communique.

The friend referred to above has sent me cuttings of the "Viswakarnataka", a nationalist daily of Bangalore and says that to his own knowledge the report published in the paper is authentic and true. This report agrees in all material respects with the account that I called out from the "Tai Nadu" yesterday and I do not propose to weary the readers by going over all the harassing details again.

Yet I must correct one mistake which I made and which was due to the rather hurried and cramped report in the "Tai Nadu" I had stated yesterday that Mr. Aswatha Narayan Setty, the son of Sivapuram Lakshmayya Setty, was shot dead while taking food in his shop. It now transpires that there is no relationship between the two and both of them are among the persons killed. The first is a merchant of Goribidnura nd the second is a merchant at Gudibanda, another taluka town in the Kolar district.

I have stated that the communique is not worth serious consideration. Yet there are one or two interesting points in it which should be noticed. It says "The District Magistrate was very nearly hit by two stones" Very nearly is good. Let us congratulate that worthy gentleman on his providential escape.

Again the Communique says, From about 4 p.m. the mob became again very violent and recommenced stone throwing, some of them using slings and bows. This matter of bows is very interesting. I hope Sir Mirza will produce some bows from a museum and supply us with a photograph of a group of persons all holding these precious bows.

The marriage of the Prince Jayachamaraja Wodiyar is coming off on the 15th of May. Preparations are going on at an enormous scale to make the function a magnificent success. This ugly incident might cast a gloom on the whole affair and lead to unwelcome developments. Hence the attempt of the communique to show that a small police force was hemmed in by a large crowd and were compelled to open fire in self defence.

In this connection one particular fact must be noted in the "Hindu" of Madras appears a report from Bangalore under date April 23 (that is, two days before the firing) that "Anticipating developments at Viduraswatham in Kolar District, reserve police detachment has been sent for from Bangalore." And yet the communique states "It became very difficult even to send a message to Bangalore for additional police help".

"I think I have said enough to show the need for a comprehensive inquiry by a public committee appointed either by the Congress or the Civil Liberties Union. May we hope these bodies will stir into some kind of activity soon".

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A72

NEWS FROM KASHMIR

Preparations For Assembly Elections Start

(From Our Correspondent.)

SRINAGAR, (By Mail.)

A committee consisting of several Departmental Heads and non-Officials as members, with Chief Secretary as President and Director, Visitors Bureau, as Secretary has been framed to devise measures relating to the development of Tourist traffic in the State.

Under orders of His Highness the present Assembly was dissolved on 15th April and accordingly the term of office of all the elected and nominated members other than State Councillors also expired on that date.

In connection with the forthcoming elections the Leaders of different organizations are busy in framing their respective election Boards. The Muslim Conference which represents the majority community of Kashmir has set up an Election Board on whose ticket candidates for the Assembly will stand from different constituencies. The Hindu Sikh Nowjawan Sabha, Jammu, has also set up its candidates. Three seats have been allotted to Kashmiri Hindus. Nominations for these seats will be made by Youk Sabha the representative Body of Kashmiri Pandits.

SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT.

In consonance with the recommendations of the Unemployment Commission the Government has agreed to split up big forest contracts and orders to that effect have been issued to the Forest Officers. This move, it is expected, will solve educated unemployment to some extent.

Under orders of Maharaja of Kashmir the next General election of the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly will be held on 31st of May. Dates leading to completion of different stages of the said election have also been fixed.

The Government has issued orders warning all Government servants not to propagate in favour of any candidate standing from any Constituency in the forthcoming Assembly elections.

HOT-BOX TROUBLE IN RY. ENGINES

New Process Of Lubrication To Be Tried

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 29.

A solution appears in sight for the hot-box trouble in railway engines, which has been causing considerable additional expense to railways. This was the subject of enquiry by the Wedgewood Committee also. Though the problem has been facing authorities for several years, no way could be found to eliminate constant hot-box trouble.

It now appears that Professor Bhatnagar the well-known chemist of Lahore, and one of the world's authorities on oil, has after experiments discovered process of lubrication by using rapeseed oil mixed with mineral oil and allowing air to pass through it for oxidising so that it becomes more viscous. Hitherto the railways have been using only vegetable oil. The new process of mixing up rapeseed with mineral oil will shortly be tried on G. I. P. Railway and R. C. Case, Special Officer on duty in the Railway Board will make the experiment.

Did She Swallow Glass?

BHOPAL, April 29.

A school mistress in the Cambridge School, Miss Maude Lower, was suddenly taken ill yesterday morning after her morning tea, and she commenced spitting blood.

She was rushed to the Prince of Wales Hospital where it was discovered that she had swallowed a piece of glass with her tea, presumably contained in the sugar. She is progressing satisfactorily in the Hospital.—A.P.

"There Was Danger That Police Would Be Stoned To Death"

MYSORE GOVT.'S STORY OF MOB VIOLENCE WHICH COMPELLED AUTHORITIES TO RESORT TO FIRING

BANGALORE, April 28.

The following is the Government communique on the police shooting at Viduraswatham on April 25:—

The total number of casualties ascertained are ten killed and eight injured. Nineteen police officers and men, including the District Superintendent of Police, received injuries during the rioting. No woman, enceinte or otherwise, was either killed or wounded. Government express their deep sympathy with the families of those who were killed during the firing.

The 'jatra' at Viduraswatham began on April 14 and ended on April 21, while the riot occurred on April 25. After April 18 the people assembled began to disperse and by April 22 only about 12 shopkeepers remained in their temporary booths. The ordinary daily attendance at the place is from 20 to 40 persons. Real pilgrims took no part in the affair. It is not, therefore, true that the police fired indiscriminately on a body of innocent pilgrims attending a 'jatra.'

Information was received by the local officers on the morning of April 25 that some people of Goribidnur taluk connected with the local Congress had decided to defy the order issued by the Amildar Magistrate prohibiting the holding of a public meeting at Viduraswatham. Reserve police, 37 strong, was sent to the spot. The District Magistrate also proceeded to the spot with the ex-officio First Class Magistrate of Chickballapur district, the Superintendent of Police and the Amildar of Goribidnur taluk.

CONGRESS PROCESSION

About 10-45 a m. the Congress procession reached Viduraswatham with a strength of about 3,000. Another batch from the Ramapur side, numbering about 1,000, also arrived, singing slogans and crying "Shame to repression in Mysore." About 3,000 more had already congregated from the adjoining villages. The total number exceeded 6,000 and every minute batches of people were pouring in from all sides.

The ex-officio First Class Magistrate was instructed by the District Magistrate to go to the spot where the crowd had assembled, which was in a grove behind the Sri Viduraswratha Narayanaswami temple, and take action according to law.

It is reported that four persons who defied the prohibitory order and attempted to make speeches were arrested and the crowd was advised to disperse. They did not show any inclination to do so but on the contrary assumed an attitude of defiance and contempt of the lawful authority. They indulged in hooting and jeering at the officers and speaking contemptuously of Government. No amount of persuasion and advice was of avail. Evidently, the mob had come determined to give trouble and was not in a mood to listen to reason. They were bent upon defying any action the authorities might take.

CROWD WARNED.

A crowd behaved riotously and was surrounding the police and officers. The ex-officio First Class Magistrate found himself and his party hemmed in by the crowd which was getting more and more violent every minute. He declared the Assembly unlawful and warned them that if they did not disperse a lathi charge would be ordered. As the crowd did not give heed to the warning and continued its violent attitude, in spite of the Magistrate repeatedly giving them further time to disperse, he ordered a lathi charge so that he and his party might extricate themselves. The police pushed the people in front, backwards. The crowd attacked the police officers with stones, brickbats, shoes and halves of used-up tender coconuts. The ex-officio First Class Magistrate was hit by a stone on the right shoulder and was on the point of falling. The District Superintendent of Police and some of the police staff were also hit by stones and injured.

ORDER TO OPEN FIRE.

As the mob began to pursue the officers and police in a very violent manner, threatening them with danger, to their lives, the Magistrate, after due warning, gave orders to open fire in pure self-defence. The police began to fire and retreated under cover of the firing to the quadrangle in front of temple to a place where there is a platform with a margosa tree.

The District Magistrate on hearing the sound of gun shots, immediately came on the scene, by which time the police had reached the platform. There was a lull for a few minutes. Then the crowd again became very turbulent and began to hit the police and officers with stones from all sides. Some had got up on the roof of the Chattram buildings, some had taken cover behind, inside the temporary booths put up in the open space, some had taken shelter inside the compound of the temple, while others stood at a distance 50 to 75 yards on the eastern and southern sides of the open space.

Stones continued to be hurled from all directions, with the police and officers as the target. The district Magistrate was very nearly hit by two stones. Some of the police were injured by the stone throwing and there was danger that the police would be stoned to death if the activities of the rioters were not curbed.

The crowd began to advance towards the place where the officers and the police were standing.

Seeing the dangerous position in which they were placed and realising that any further delay to take effective action may prove disastrous, the District Magistrate warned the crowd to recede and to refrain from throwing stones, as otherwise firing would be ordered. The Police Inspector also repeated the warning under the District Magistrate's instructions.

The crowd did not show the least inclination to retreat or to abstain from throwing stones and began to move forward, intensifying their activities of stone-throwing at close quarters, disabling the police staff one by one and endangering their lives. The District Magistrate issued orders to the police to open fire again. After about a minute or two of firing the crowd began to recede, when orders were given to cease fire.

The crowd, which was about 3,000 to 4,000 strong,, stood at some distance in a defiant and threatening attitude. The police could not move out of the place to find out how many were actually killed and how many were injured and any attempt to do so would have exposed them to further attacks by the crowd. As more than 12 of the police had been injured the available staff was inadequate for making such an attempt. It was, therefore, considered desirable to wait till the situation eased.

The mob successfully barricaded the approach road in four or five places, raising walls with stones and pillars found lying about near the causeway with a view to preventing any cars or lorries from coming in or going out. The police van which had been sent to Goribidnur with the injured policemen and arrested persons never returned. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon who had been requested to come in van to render first aid to the injured did not turn up as the van was reported to have been forced to go back to Goribidnur.

It was found practically impossible to get into touch with Goribidnur or any other place from the 'jatra' grounds in which the police were practically bottled up. Any person going out of Viduraswatham was stopped by the mob and turned back under threats. It became very difficult even to send a message to Bangalore for additional police help.

From about 4 p.m. the mob became again very violent and recommenced stone-throwing, some of them using slings and bows. Stones came whistling from all sides and hit some of the police staff. The crowd became more violent every minute, throwing brickbats and stones in ever-increasing numbers and flinging vulgar abuses at the police. This continued for nearly an hour and a half, and seeing that no action was taken to check their advance or their activities they grew bolder and began to advance to close quarters and some of the police were again hit with stones.

The situation became very serious and dangerous and the District Magistrate warned the mob to retire and cease throwing stones as otherwise the police would be ordered to open fire. This warning was also repeated by the Police Inspector. As the warnings had no effect and as stone-throwing was continued with redoubled vigour the District Magistrate gave orders to open fire again at 5-40 p.m. When the mob began to retreat orders were given immediately to cease firing.

It is very unfortunate that firing had to be resorted to, but it is ascertained that it had to be done purely as a measure of self-defence and to the extent absolutely necessary to meet the needs of the situation and to bring the mob under control.

Late Shridharrao Ramchandrarao Bagwe Desai

Mr. Shridharrao Ramchandrarao Bagwe Desai, the ex-President of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Bombay, who died on the 22nd inst., at his residence at Santa Cruz at the age of 55, was born at his native place Masura in the Ratnagiri District. He was one of those responsible for the founding of the Maratha Colony at Dahisar in 1929 under the auspices of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Bombay. Moreover, taking into consideration the needs of the above colony he had recently donated to it a piece of land admeasuring 400 sq. yds for the purposes of constructing a public hall, which is nearing completion. He leaves his widow, five sons, three daughters, three brothers as also a number of friends and admirers behind him to mourn.

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IN

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MAJESTIC—Girgaum

OUR READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 12)

cannot be a citizen, good or bad, of, for instance, the Third Reich or the U.S.A.

This correspondence, however is now closed. Ed. B. C.)

Flying Ranee And Up Delhi Express

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Gopal Krishna's letter in your issue of the 28th instant, I beg to state that it was originally arranged to stop the Flying Ranee at Borivli for the convenience of suburban passengers, but the number of passengers entraining at that station was so small that it was decided to omit this halt. An average of fourteen passengers joined the train at Borivli at week-ends, against a total number of passengers varying from eight to seventeen hundred travelling by the train. By the daily train the average number joining at Borivli was only five. As halting this train at Borivli would entail a later arrival of from six to seven minutes at each destination, and a corresponding earlier start on the return journey, allowing for the time required in slowing down and regaining speed, it was considered to be in the interests of a very great majority to omit this halt.

2. In regard to the question of stopping the "Down 20" (sic 20 Up) Delhi Express at Borivli, I might explain that from the 1st instant, arrangements were made to stop the Up Delhi Express at Virar instead of at Borivli, as it was found possible by this means to give a suitable connection to passengers proceeding not only to stations south of Borivli, but also to stations between Virar and Borivli. It was considered to be in the interests of the public generally to make this change which however is on trial and its effect is being carefully watched. —Yours, etc.,

General Traffic Manager.

"How To Deal With Hooligans"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day the 22nd instant, you published my letter on "How to deal with Hooligans." Mr. C. B. Velkar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O. S.) the Police Prosecutor of the Bombay Esplanade Police Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate is not the contributor of the said letter.—Yours, etc.

G. B VELKAR, F.T.S.
Nana Yesu Padwal's House,
Umarkhadi, Bombay No. 9
April 25.

Jain Literature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya of Bombay, the cynosure of the Jaina community all over India has taken the right lead to prepare important Jaina works. There can be no doubt as to the richness of Jaina literature but everything lies so hidden that it has remained an undisclosed chapter of our cultural history. Jaina Bhandaras at various places are so rich that Professor Peterson was led to say: 'I know of no town in India and only a few in the world, which can boast of so great a store of documents of such venerable antiquity. They would be the pride and jealously guarded treasure of any University Library in Europe.' Let it be remarked that the learned Professor refers to the Bhandara at Patan. Proceedings of the All India Oriental Conferences amply show that the literature of the Jainas is securely locked up in monasteries scattered all over the country. The presidential address at the Patna Oriental Conference reads as under:

"Somehow or other their literature did not catch the attention of scholars. This may be due to the reticence of the Old Jainas, who did not like to show their 'granthas' to others and were till recently very much opposed to print and publish them. Anyhow it is now well-known, as it was to a few scholars formerly, that the Jaina literature is very voluminous and important from several points of view. Written as it is in Prakrit, the spoken language of the ordinary people in ancient days, it opens out a most extensive field for a philologist. It has come in contact with almost all the Indian languages. Even the Dravidian languages have been influenced by it."

The necessity of editing and tracing important Jaina works which would throw ample light not only on literature but many other sciences, was long felt and I think that those in charge of Singhi Granthamala and Shri Mahavira Vidyalaya will leave no stone unturned in this matter.—Yours, etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Income-Tax Administrative Procedure

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Section 34 of the Imperial Act XI of 1922 pertains to the category of the two following cases and no other. It applies to a case where there is no assessment at all (either on account of no notice having been issued under Section 22 (2) or the computation of the total income has happened to be fixed at a figure below Rs. 2,000/-, the minimum taxable limit) and to a case of whatever nature it may be which involves a very gre disparity of rate (i.e., more than one rate difference) of course, occasioned by the escapement from notice of certain items of chargeable income in the computation of the total income There seems to be a good deal of confusion regarding the meaning of the word "assessment". To define the term, 'Assessment is the computation of the total income at the minimum taxable limit or above' If any item of income escaped notice (or assessment as is wrongly conceived) that case is covered by the 2nd part of Section 34 i.e., "assessed at too low a rate". It is a pity that no significance whatsoever is attached to the special adoption of the word "too" in the Section. If proper importance had been attached to that word, there would have been no misconception whatsoever and the procedure would have been quite in agreement with the real intention of the Legislature. as embodied in that Section.

The comprehensive wording "income, profits or gains" employed in the Section conveys an idea of the total amount of the income, profits and gains from all sources chargeable to Incometax and it does not at all refer to a portion of the total income or in other words to the income from a particular source. The present Notice (prescribed under Section 34 is contained unlike other notices and appeal form. in Part III Instructions and as such it has no statutory effect. The wording of the Notice is not strictly in accordance with the requirements of Section 34, since only the word "Income" is employed whereas the Section contains the comprehensive term "Income, profits or gains"; so much so, the Notice as it is at present worded unnecessarily widens the scope of the Section to an abnormal extent, which contingency would have been rightly avoided had the notice been subjected to the rigid process of Rule Making laid down in Section 59.

I personally hold that the specimen copy of the Notice is strictly in accordance with the provisions of Section 34 and that it deserves to be incorporated in Part II Rules along with the Section 22 (2) notice (whose functions it seeks to perform, of course, after a much lapse of time) so as to enable it to have, likewise, a statutory effect

The Privy Council decision reported in A.I.R. 1934 P.C. 30 should be distinguished, because it does not originate from Section 34 Proceedings.

If this original interpretation of Section 34 together with the Specimen Copy of the Notice is acceptable to the Public as well as to the Authorities, effect may be given instantaneously to the proposed new Procedure in Incometax Administration.—Yours, etc.

L. SOMESWARA RAO.

Bombay.

South Indians In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Allow me to address the South Indians in Bombay publicly through the columns of your esteemed paper.

The two factions that started rattling their swords not far back as 1932 have proved beyond doubt, each other's strength. The completion of a huge structure by the South Indian Co-operative Consumers' Society last year and an equally good building though a little smaller in size, by the South Indian Concerns Ltd., a couple of days back, must have undoubtedly shown to the public the capabilities of either. Now is it not time enough that both these groups review the past and search their hearts for a happy understanding among the members of this emigrated class There are two stores, hostel and mess and two Samajas. Is there no end to this duplication? Is there not a single big man in the community who could draw both together and run the institutions for the common good of the community at large, instead of brandishing swords at every corner. Let me not exaggerate facts when I say that the latent hatred of the one to the other, by continuance of inimical feelings and competitive enterprises, should not be allowed to infect posterity and thus ruin the very life of the community which has come to stay in Bombay.

The commendable results that have been achieved by both should be an eye-opener even to the diehard of diehards on either side. I therefore think that a final attempt should now be made at this opportune moment and an understanding arrived at, lest the evil of social relationships descending to the level of party politics will become an irredeemable factor. Eliminate if necessary the pseudo-saviours who either for name or other considerations in life, wish to prolong this division and approach the problem with all the sincerity and the human touch that is necessary for achieving the goal.

Let not my appeal fall on deaf ears and especially on the "shadow cabinet" of both sides. A non-party man can well take up the question and approach both sides with a view to making these people shake hands and work shoulder to shoulder for the enhancement of the prestige and potentiality of an united South Indian family. Let not the delicacy of meeting each other after a long separation in animosity stand in the way of this laudable object.—Yours, etc.

LANGUISHED SOUTH INDIAN.

Matunga, April 28, '38.

Secondary Teachers' Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As is notified, a Secondary Teachers' Conference is going to be held on May 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1938 at Navsari.

If advancement of the cause of education the only genuine aim of such conferences, the question of a living wage to the workers should com to the forefront, should be discussed tooth and nail and should not only be accepted but also be fully given effect to by those—either from the public or from the Government—holding the key position in matters educational.

So, where the whole class of educationists is denied the first principle of human life, viz to live and to make others live honourably with even the moderate social and economic status, any consideration of individual esteem and value is quite out of place and any attempt by a selected few to come to light is sure to defeat the end which they are out to achieve.

Will the conference endorse the above sentiment and do something towards its realisation or will it simply sound a petitioning note and find it lost in the wilderness? —Yours, etc.

"A TEACHER."

Almonds And Groundnuts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be thankful to your correspondent who has given the comparative food value of almonds and groundnuts in your paper if he very kindly enlightens me about the exact food value of 'Caju' nuts. They grow profusely in the Southern part of India and are largely used there. Not only that but very large quantities of that nut are exported to foreign countries.

V. R. N.

Ahmedabad.

"Claims Of Homoeopathy"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Serapis relates a story of a case of a certain well-to-do Mohomedan suffering from Senile Tuberculosis having been spoiled by a Homoeopath. I wonder whether the learned doctor expects the intelligent section of the public to believe all that he has written. Are there no cases at all that have been spoiled, nay killed, by Allopathic doctors? Have we forgotten a case killed in the dispensary of an Allopathic doctor, immediately after administering an injection? Because Allopathic doctors are recognised by the State and can certify "death due to any silly disease" mentioned in their pathology, it does not follow that Allopathic doctors do not spoil cases. Innumerable cases can be quoted, which having been spoiled by Allopathic doctors, were cured by Homoeopaths. The Homoeopathic literature is full of such instances; and even this day people experience the cruel truth.

Allopathic doctors like Dr. Dhawle do not and cannot understand Homoeopathy as they cannot unlearn their Allopathic theories. They could see only "Difficulties in Homoeopathy." I know a case of a lady confined in a certain Maternity Home in this city unnecessarily suffering for want of a well indicated drug. But the Allopath failed to prescribe the right drug. When her husband consulted a pure Homoeopath who prescribed the right drug the lady was completely cured. I do not expect Dr. Serapis to understand, much less appreciate this, as Homoeopathy is much higher than he could ever imagine. People like Dr. Serapis have no claim to talk over a subject like Homoeopathy. It will be a news to Dr. Serapis that there are persons either well-to-do or having other means of livelihood practicing Homoeopathy as charity or for a nominal return. Such persons do not profess to be doctors, much less boast of their high skill, but silently serve the suffering humanity.

Allopathy is a commercialised profession and Allopathic doctors are bound to make so much noise as their interests will very seriously be affected if Homoeopathy is recognised. The recognition of Ayurveda and Unani was long overdue and that will not so much affect Allopaths as will that of Homoeopathy.

As for the argument that many Homoeopathic authors including its founder Dr. Hahneman, were allopaths first of great merits, it is common knowledge that they were competent and honest enough to unlearn and discard the Allopathic ideas, as soon as they found out the fallacy of the same. Such pure Homoeopath as Dr. Boenninghausen was recognised by Dr. Hahneman as a great Homoeopath of the Day.

There may be quacks practicing Homoeopathy. These may be picked out and disqualified from practising. Nobody would quarrel about that. But there are real Homoeopaths working very silently and without making any claim about themselves, and who look to Allopaths for one thing certain and that can well be said in the following words.

"Well, there is one thing that quinine in the hands of the average old school physician is good for and that is to make patients for Homoeopaths, for we find more patients to treat coming from its abuse than we find calling for its use as a curative and from a purely business standpoint we are greatly indebted to them (the Allopaths) for a good bit of practice. (Dr. E. B. Nash, M.D., Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeautics, page 50).—Yours, etc.

D S. S.

Bombay, April 27.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Dr. Serapis' letter in to-day's issue. Looking to the trend of correspondence in your esteemed paper on this subject, I think it would be best to work in harmony and get equal status with the allopaths instead of trying to throw mud at each other, quoting as an authority some solitary cases of patients being spoilt by one or the other brother of the profession, as Dr. Serapis has done. Surely Dr. Serapis must be well aware of dozens—if not hundreds—of such cases being 'packed off' by the other branch-brothers.

However, I once again wish that instead of rushing to the press, all the Homoeos, both quacks and the high-placed regularly trained authorities, meet together and try to work in harmony. No useful purpose will be served by writing all sorts of things in the columns of a newspaper: the whole object of starting the correspondence in the press is thereby defeated: it was to strengthen the cause of Homoeopathy and to further the interests of the art in the eyes of the Government and the public.

I sincerely hope that better sense will prevail even now and all steps will be taken to gain our object.

With no malice etc. to Dr. Serapis and with the only object in my mind—to further the claims of our noble art, I am,—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER QUACK.

Bombay, April 2.

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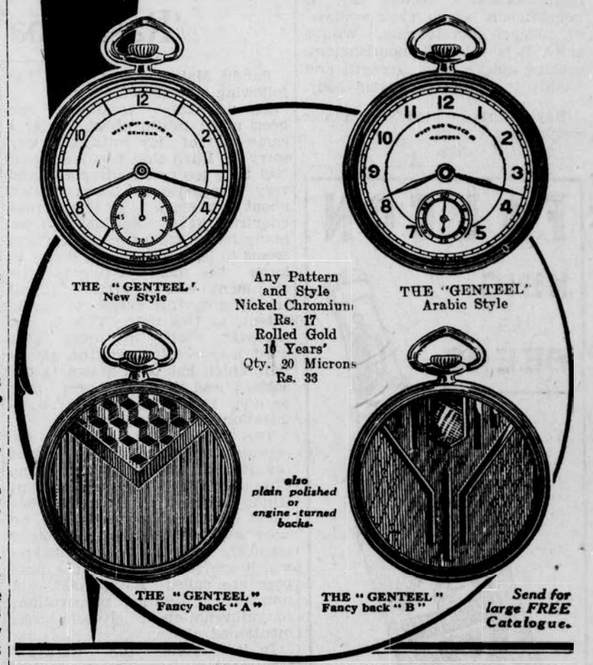

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'Kayakalp' Treatment Works Wonders

Pt. Malaviya Relates His Experiences

Suggests A Conference Of Vaids And Sadhus To Explore 'Rasayana' Method

Pandit Malaviya has issued the following statement:—

My 'kayakalp' treatment has been much talked about. After I came out of my cottage, I was sorry to learn that the treatment had been too much advertised and very exaggerated hopes created about its results. I learnt that enquiries have been made from many foreign countries also. There seems to be a widespread desire to know the facts relating to the treatment and its effects I will try to meet this desire, to some extent, in this note. This is also necessary both in order that good may result from the attention which has been drawn to the subject and that no harm may be done to any body by a misapplication of the treatment.

The 'kayakalp' treatment for rejuvenation is an integral part of the Hindu system of medicine. Charak which is the most ancient Hindu book on medicine has devoted several chapters to it. So have Sushrut Vaghbat and other medical writers. The medicines which are prescribed for the purpose are called "Rasayanas". A number of specific preparations for rejuvenation are given in books mentioned above.

In its origin, the 'Rasayan' treatment was a course prescribed for the rejuvenation of great sages

"In ancient days Chyavan and other great rishis who had become broken and decayed with old age and who desired to have renewed vigour of life lived numberless of years by undergoing the treatment with these beneficent 'Rasayanas'. Thereby, they obtained the knowledge of the Supreme, ascetic fervour, continuance of spiritual contemplation, long lives, and having enjoyed them to their satisfaction, attained salvation. Therefore those who desire to have their lives extended and to obtain happiness should undergo treatment with the 'Rasayanas' according to the prescribed rules with due care and caution".

In another place Charak says:—"By using these "Rasayanas" a man gets long life, good memory, right judgment, healthfulness, youthfulness, good complexion, rich voice, strength of body and of the senses, also efficacy of speech ability and brightness".

On the point as to what persons will derive the best benefit by the 'Rasayan' treatment Charak says:—

"A man who is truthful, is free from anger, avoids meat and sexual intercourse, avoids killing and also tiresome work, uses agreeable speech, practises jap (recitation of God's name and mantras), maintains purity of mind and body, practises good conduct, possesses patience, daily gives something in charity, leads an austere life, believes in God, has conquered his self, follows the Dharma Shastra, such a person gets the benefit of the 'Rasayan' treatment, even without using it. But if a man possessing the above qualities uses the 'Rasayanas' he gets the full benefit of the treatment".

Charak further says:—

Unless one is free from the combined effects of the impurities of mind and body, he can never obtain the benefit of the rasayan treatment. Hence it follows that those whose body and mind are pure, and who have acquired control over themselves, they alone can get the full benefit of the rasayanas which promote health and destroy old age and disease."

Further on he says:—

"Those who have no self control, who are not masters of their mind, those who do not appreciate the importance of health, they should not even talk of the rasayan treatment".

THE METHODS

The rasayan treatment can be had in two ways. (1) The cottage entry method and (2) the open air method. Under the first, the patient confines himself in a cottage specially erected for the purpose according to the directions given in the books, and is not to stir out of it during the period of his treatment. The 'kuti' is so constructed as to keep out drafts of wind and light and dust and noise, etc. This is no doubt the better of the two systems, but it is very hard for ordinary people to submit themselves to the vigorous restrictions which have to be followed.

Pt. Malaviya before undergoing 'Kayakalp' treatment.

The cottage entry method is distinctly forbidden in the case of rulers of men and administrators, whose duty is to protect and serve the people. The open air or 'vatatapic method' is approved for them, as it does not come in the way of the discharge of their administrative duties.

But in any case, Charak says that it is essential that the treatment by rasayanas should be conducted under the guidance of a competent Vaidya, who should regard a patient like his own child, and the patient should also respect the Vaidya and be grateful to him. Charak has very clearly said that a man should practise Ayurveda as a matter of compassion to suffering humanity. Those who are to guide the rasayan treatment, should, therefore, be free from avarice and from the desire for money-making.

GENERAL REJUVENATION

I have drawn attention to the points mentioned above in order that the full importance of the rasayana treatment of Ayurveda should be more widely and correctly known; that it may be made clear that this treatment is a treatment for general rejuvenation, though sometimes, it is used for getting rid of specific diseases also that everybody is not fit to undergo the treatment by the rasayanas by the cottage method; that in addition to the guidance of an expert who may have a personal knowledge and experience of the Kayakalp treatment, where one may be available, the guidance of a competent Vaidya should be obtained for carrying out the rasayan treatment, and that incompetent or unqualified persons should not be encouraged to guide or direct the rasayan treatment.

"HOW I CAME TO AGREE."

Some people have, from time to time, had recourse to the Kayakalp treatment. But it seems that the first or the Cottage treatment has been practically confined to sadhus and ascetics, and very few householders have taken advantage of it. Two and a half years ago, an 'udasi' sadhu named Baba Bishnu Das, alias Tapsi Baba, who, for a number of years had been living at Kotban in the district of Muttra, performed Kayakalp for himself by the cottage entry methods under arrangements made by Rai Indra Narayan of Sakeet in the Etah district. The experiment was remarkably successful. A lot of people had seen the Tapsi Baba as a decrepit old man, between 65 and 70 years before he entered the cottage for his treatment. Other but his age much higher. But when he came out of the cottage after 40 days, he looked not more than 40 years old. Two gentlemen from Muttra saw me about this treatment in May last and urged that I should undergo this treatment. I asked them to bring me the sadhu who had himself undergone the treatment, as I could not arrive at a conclusion without talking to him. A few days later, Mr. Anandswami of Ghaziabad came to see me with Pandit Har Datt Shastri of Tehri-Garhwal. They too urged me to put myself under this treatment. I told them also that before arriving at any decision, I must see the sadhu who had performed the kayakalp for himself in the Etah district. A few days later, Mr. Anandswami came to see me with the sadhu, the Tapsi Baba. The Babaji actually looked a young man of 35 to 40 years. From what I saw of him and from the talk I had with him and others regarding his own treatment, I came to the conclusion that it was a remarkable case of rejuvenation and that it was worthwhile for me to go through this treatment. I had great difficulty in persuading my nearest relatives and friends to waive the strong objection they had to exposing myself to such a rigorous treatment in my weak condition of health. But eventually, I decided to go through it. The Babaji advised Pandit Har Datt Shastri also to undergo the same treatment alongside of me, and he agreed to do so.

There was not time enough to build a new cottage for the treatment during the current cold season. Lala Manmohan Das, the worthy grandson of my esteemed friend, the late Lal Ram Charan Das of Allahabad placed the entire premises of his Rambagh at Shivakoti at our disposal and had the walls of the verandahs of the two main buildings walled up in order that it should approach as far as possible the description of a cottage given in Charak.

The treatment started on the 16th of January, 1938 and ended on the 24th February. Pandit Har Datt Shastri and I lived in our respective cottages about 50 feet apart for full forty days. It was a hard ordeal. We did not see the sun for forty days, nor did we step out into the open air even in the verandah. We could read occasionally to while away time. But we were advised not to exert much that way either. But on one side in the verandah next to my room for some hours up to noon one Pandit performed the Rudrabhishek with the recitation of the Veda, on the other side of the room adjoining mine another Pandit recited the Shrimad Bhagwat. We occasionally were permitted to see a visitor in our rooms, but we were nearly all the time alone. Bath, exercise and massage were forbidden, nor were we permitted to have a shave. Throughout the period of treatment, we could use only hot water. For the most part of the day and and night, we lived in the dark, only occasionally using the candle or the electric light when necessary. Our diet consisted of black cow's milk only. We consumed as much as we could. I took 1½ to 2 seers of milk every day.

Panditji looks younger and healthier after treatment.

THE MEDICINE

The medicine that was prepared for us was according to a prescription of Vagbhat the main ingredient in which was the Amala with this difference that Babaji added four more herbal powers to it, which were according to him calculated to increase the efficacy of the medicine. The secret of these herbs, he had revealed to his trusted disciple Krishna Das only. But after the treatment was over, he told me the names of these herbs and has authorised me to publish them, when I should think it fit to do so. He has promised to show me the herbs in their natural form. The medicine was prepared according to the method laid down in Vagbhat in a jungle of palash or Dhak trees at a distance of 30 miles from the place where I was living, and was brought here by train every day before 8 a.m. One doze of medicine weighed about 6 ounces, consisting of 2 ozs. of Amalaki, 2 ozs. of butter, and nearly 2 ozs. of honey. We were to take two such doses everyday morning and evening. Babaji used to be present at the time of our taking the medicine to encourage us to do so. It was not an agreeable thing to take so much of medicine and butter every day. My friend Pandit Har Datt Shastri took the full dose of the medicine during the whole of the period of treatment without a single omission. After some days, I found the dose too much for me and persuaded the Babaji to reduce it by half.

MY EXPERIENCE

I felt quite easy in my cottage for the first three weeks. Shastri Har Dutt had the Shri Yantra to worship, and he had a number of prayers and Shlokas by heart. They were his companions. I had also my little store which enabled me to hold communion with my favourite authors. I had plenty of sleep during this period both during the day and night. After that, I began to get less than my normal sleep during the night, but made up for it during the day. After a short time I began to have less and less sleep during the night and eventually for some days I had no sleep at all at night and had to be content with short sleep in the day.

Pandit Har Datt Shastri had also ten days of sleeplessness. One of these days he felt unnerved, apprehending danger, but he got over it. Ghana Nand, a promising young Vaidya served the Shastriji with great devotion. My son Mukund served me similarly. My sleeplessness was very trying for me. It made me weak. This condition continued for over ten days after the period of taking the medicine was over and I was free to move out of the cottage. I was advised not to live upon milk alone but to take Solid food which could remove my depression and bring sleep to me. But I had developed an aversion for solid food. My esteemed and affectionate friend Pandit Braj Behari Choube, the famous Vaidya of Patna was informed of my want of sleep by my sons. He kindly came from Patna and stayed three days to help me to get rid of this sleeplessness. He also strongly urged what the Tapsi Baba had said that I should take plenty of solid food. Kaviraj Kedar Nath, a disciple of Pandit Har Datt Shastri, who had come to see him from Calcutta was also very hopeful during the period of my sleeplessness. My doctor friends who saw me also advised me to eat a good deal of solid food. The Tapsji came again and gave the same advice. I have tried to follow it, and I have been getting good sleep.

EFFECT OF THE TREATMENT.

Both my friend Pandit Har Datt Shastri and myself have distinctly benefited by the treatment. Pandit Har Datt Shastri who is younger than me by fourteen years has greatly improved in health. This becomes evident by a comparison of the photographs which were taken of him just before and after the treatment. Similarly a comparison of the photograph which was taken of me before the treatment began with the one taken after the treatment was over, very well shows what change has been brought about in my health. The difference is obvious.

A NEW MAN

I gained 9 lbs. in weight. The colour and complexion of my skin have improved. My eyesight has improved. I have got something of my old voice; my memory has regained something of its old strength, my hair has become perceptibly blacker. The shaking of my hand has much lessened. I walk erect. The feeling of helplessness which was settling upon me has given place to hopefulness and confidence. I believe that if I did not suffer from continued irregularity and insufficiency of sleep which has caused me temporary depression, the improvement in my health would have been greater. But when I remember how complete

(Continued on page 18, col. 5)

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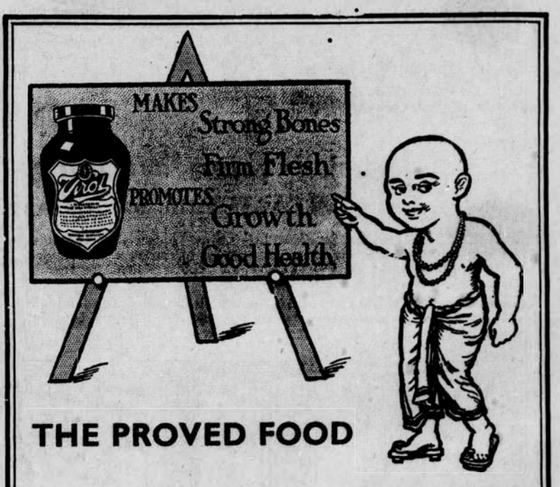

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Erratic Movement In Rupee Exchange

MONEY MARKET EASY

Activity In Gold And Silver

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, April 29.

The monetary situation was easier during the week, call funds being available at 3-4 to 1 per cent. The statement of the Imperial Bank of India made up to April 22, 1938, revealed a falling off in trade demand. "Advances" showed a decline of about Rs. 68 lakhs and "Other Deposits" with the bank an increase of over Rs. 122 lakhs. The statement of the Reserve Bank of India also revealed an increase of Rs 212 lakhs in "Bankers Deposits" Applications for this week's Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 3,11,-25,000, of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 1-8-10 per cent. per annum. The Government have reduced the amount of weekly tenders to Rs. 1-1/2 crores from next week. Maturities amounted to Rs. 2 crores. Term money rates were practically unchanged from last week, three to six months being quoted at 1-1/2 per cent. Government Deposits with the Reserve Bank as on April 22 were up by Rs. 74 lakhs. Government have further repaid to the Reserve Bank Rs. 34 lakhs against Ways and Means Advances, the balance under this head now standing at Rs. 2 lakhs.

GILT-EDGED.

Gilt-edged were firm early in the week, 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper advancing from Rs. 98-11 to Rs. 99 Towards the close, however, following the publication of the British budget, which revealed an increase of 6d. in the income-tax, the London market reacted slightly, and as a consequence, 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper in the local market also fell briskly to Rs. 98-8. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock, after remaining steady around £93-1/2 earlier in the week, declined sharply to £93 at the close. There was very little doing in other scrips, rates showing only a fractional change; 2-3/4 per cent. 1943-52 loan was quoted at Rs. 100-8, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds at Rs. 102-14 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 103-2. 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan declined from Rs. 114-12 to Rs. 114-9, 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan from Rs. 118-6 to Rs. 118-4 and 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan from Rs. 101-12 to Rs. 101-10. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan closed at Rs. 106-4, 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-8 and 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 119-8. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan was offered at Rs. 103-11 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 107-1.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange opened easy, buyers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 6-132d. with doubtful sellers at 1s. 6d. Towards midweek, the market declined further on importers rushing to cover their forward positions and on speculative purchases of sterling in anticipation of a further depreciation of the rupee. This was responsible for bringing the market down, and at the close of business on Wednesday, sellers of spot T. T. quoted 1s 5-13/16d. and buyers 1s. 5-27/32d. Following the announcement by the Reserve Bank of India to the effect that no more sterling tenders will be accepted until further notice and on fair business for export of gold having been booked, the market firmed up towards the close. Bear covering on a rising market was responsible for bringing the rates up to 1/5-7/8d. sellers and 1/5-15/16d. buyers on Friday morning.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, the sterling/dollar rate, after opening at 499.25 cents, declined to 498.62 cents mid-week, then reversed to 499.56 cents and finally closed at 498.78 cents. The premium on three months' forward dollars was virtually pegged around 0.60 cents throughout the week. The sterling franc rate, opening at frs. 159.25, broke away to frs. 166.50 following reports about the floatation of an internal loan and a further devaluation of the franc over the week-end. At this stage, the rate was forced back to frs. 160.25 by the intervention of the French Control and was held around this level throughout the rest of the week, except at the close when it weakened once again to frs. 162.37. The discount on three months' forward francs, after opening at frs. 4.13, advanced to frs. 5.31 at the close. The guilder kept steady around 8.96-1/16 during the week, while the premium on three months' forward delivery narrowed from 3.06 cents to 1.62 cents at the close. The belga, after opening at 29-58-1/4 cheapened to 29.62-3/4 on Monday following French selling, and after a sharp rally to 29.58¼, closed weak again at 29.63¼. The Italian lira moved tamely between 94.87 and 94.70. The Shanghai dollar was practically unchanged around 1s. 1-1/4d. all through the week.

GOLD.

The gold market was characterised by erratic movements in consonance with the fluctuations in the rupee sterling rate, except towards the close when firmness was in evidence following the suspension of weekly tenders by Government. The price for spot gold, after opening at Rs. 34-12-9, gradually improved to Rs. 35-0-9, but declined and closed at Rs. 34-14-9. A fair amount of business was transacted, partly as a cover against depreciating rupee and party for forward shipment. The quotation in London advanced from 139s. 6d. to 139s. 7-1/2d. and after declining to 139.5-1/2d. on Tuesday, improved and closed at 139s. 6d. The premium on gold over the dollar arbitrage parity narrowed from the opening level of 2-1/2d. to 1d. on Monday, and after widening briskly to 3-1/2d., narrowed once again at the close to 1-1/2d. Sovereigns were steady throughout the week, the rate advancing from Rs. 22-10 to Rs. 22-12 for spot, while forward delivery was quoted at a discount of about an anna during the week, except at the close when both spot and forward deliveries were quoted at level rates. Stocks of gold are estimated at about 1,50,000 tolas, arrivals from upcountry at about 15,000 a day and the daily offtake at 1,000 tolas. There was no shipment of Gold to London last week, while imports during the week amounted to Rs. 23,337 in gold bar and coins. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 35-0-9 and Rs. 34-12-3 for spot, Rs. 35-0-9 and Rs. 34-12-3 for May settlement and Rs. 35-0-6 and Rs. 34-11-9 for June settlement.

SILVER.

The silver market ruled steady in sympathy with the week rupee exchange, the spot price gradually improving from Rs. 49-8-6 to Rs. 50-9, and after declining to Rs. 49-11-6, rallied and closed at Rs. 49-14-0. At the higher level, there was very little turnover and the offtake has fallen down to 60 bars a day. The spot price in the London market ranged between 18-15/16d. and 18-13/16d. while the two months' forward delivery was quoted at 3-16d. under the spot rate throughout the week. At the higher level, some reselling of spot silver was in evidence locally. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 4,000 bars. Yesterday's arrivals are valued at about £ 3,700. Imports during the week amounted to 47 bars, while Rs. 4,208 worth of silver coins were also imported. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 50-0 and Rs. 49-8-6 for spot, Rs. 49-14-0 and Rs. 49-6 for May settlement and Rs. 49-11-6 and Rs. 49-4-0 for June settlement.

SHARES.

The local share market tended to be easier in the early part of the week, there being almost a complete absence of buyers. Towards the close, however, following the depreciation of the rupee coupled with some encouraging advices from abroad, prices recovered alround and the market presented a cheerful tone. The turnover was also greater in volume, although business transacted was largely confined to carry-over from the current settlement to the next.

Steel shares dropped sharply earlier in the week, Tata Defds. falling precipitately from Rs. 1007-8 to Rs. 915 and Ordys. from Rs. 231-8 to Rs. 217-8. At the close, however, there was a sharp recovery in evidence, Defds. closing at Rs. 925-8 and Ordys. at Rs. 222/8. Cotton Mills shares also suffered a sympathetic fall mid-week. Bombay Dyeings, after losing well nigh 45 points to Rs. 795, improved gradually to Rs. 825 but declined to Rs. 798/-; Centuries likewise touched the lower level of Rs. 211-4, but reacted and closed at Rs. 223-12; Central Indias were offered at consistently declining rates during the earlier part of the week, the quotation dropping from Rs. 232-8 to Rs. 212-8xd mid-week, but improved at the close to Rs. 225, Colaba Lands lost about 15 points to Rs. 137-8, recovering at the close to Rs. 145-10; while Kohinoors suffered a setback to Rs. 243-12 mid-week, but improved and closed at Rs. 254-6. New Greats had sellers at Rs. 201-4. Hydro-electrics were a shade quiter in sympathy with gilt-edged, except Bombay Trams which held firm around Rs. 126-8. Bank and Railway shares kept almost unchanged around their previous levels. In the miscellaneous section, Belapurs dropped to Rs. 142-8 mid-week, but recovered some of their lost ground to Rs. 145-10 at the close. Bombay Burmas shed over 45 points to Rs. 506-4, but closed somewhat better at Rs. 521-4. Scindia Steams were weak at Rs. 17-15 mid-week, but improved slightly at the close to Rs. 18.

CALCUTTA The price of hessian for forward delivery in the Calcutta Stock Exchange moved between Rs. 6-8-6 and Rs. 6-7, while jute shares were quietly steady during the week.

COTTON CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Final Estimate

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1937-38:—

On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 26.5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of Baroda State, which, on an average, occupies about 3.0 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Province. For estimates of the remaining crop, refer to Baroda Forecast for "Dholera" and "Broach", to Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi and Nagar", "Kumpta and Dharwar" and "Westerns", and to Sind Forecasts for "Sindhi". An estimate for the whole crop is available in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal, and also issued separately in leaflet form.

(3) The figures for 1937-38 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown in June and July 1937 in the case of the early varieties, which are grown principally in the Deccan, and to the Cotton Crop sown between July and September 1937 in the case of the late varieties, which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and the Karnatak.

(Estimates up to 20th March 1938.)

AREA

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below:—

Bombay Province.	Acres.
British Districts	3,672,000
Indian States	2,351,000
Total	6,023,000

0.5 per cent. over the final revised area of the last year but 6.1 per cent. below the average actual area during the preceding ten years. As already stated in the previous report, the area shows an increase in the Deccan due to favourable rains at the sowing period but a decrease in Gujarat as a result of extended cultivation under other crops, such as rice and groundnut. In the Karnatak the area remained almost the same as last year.

SEASON.

The condition of the crop in the Deccan, where the early varieties of cotton are almost exclusively grown, has already been described in detail in the previous forecast report issued in February last when the picking of cotton was either in progress or nearly completed. There is, hence, no further information to add in the present report with regard to the crop in this Division. As regards the late varieties of cotton, which are grown principally in Gujarat and the Karnatak, it may be stated that there were heavy rains in Gujarat after sowing and the crop suffered due to excessive moisture—necessitating its resowing in some areas. The spell of dry weather that followed proved favourable to the growth of the crop and although dry conditions prevailed over somewhat too long a period the crop progressed fairly well on account of the soil moisture retained from the previous heavy rains. Good and opportune rains in September further improved the condition, but the crop suffered in places due to excessive heat in October and its growth was rather slow. The cloudy weather in the early part of December caused shedding of flowers and bolls in some areas, while the cold wave that passed over the northern part of the Division during the third week of December adversely affected the crop, the damage varying according to the intensity of the frost in different places. The crop was also subjected to mild attacks of stemborer, wilt, wooly mite, boll-worm and root-rot. As a result of these factors the yield of the crop is expected to fall below the normal. In the Karnatak, the crop suffered considerably from want of adequate rains in the beginning of the season which resulted in sowing being delayed in the eastern dry tract. Substantial rains received at the end of September and in the beginning of October helped the sown crop and also facilitated further sowing; but the latter portion of October and the whole of November being practically rainless the crop at that period stood in urgent need of more rain for proper development especially in the eastern areas where its condition was far from satisfactory. Favourable weather conditions in December and January improved the situation to some extent, but owing to deficient moisture in the soil the crop matured earlier. The untimely rain received in the last week of March spoiled the picking in places.

OUTTURN

For the reasons already noted under "Season" above, there is practically no change to report in the percentage estimates stated in the last forecast report with regard to the yield of the crop in the Deccan and any changes, that may appear in the present report either in the area or the estimated outturn of the crop in this Division, are the result of more complete or more accurate information since available, and not due to any changes in the seasonal conditions. As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the outturn of the crop in North Gujarat is estimated to vary from 67 to 83 per cent. of the normal while that in the South of the Division may range between 66 and 75 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the crop may yield some 33 to 42 per cent. of the normal in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts and about 58 per cent. of the normal in the Dharwar district. The outturn of the crop in Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

Bombay Province.	Bales.
British districts	143,000
Indian States	465,000
Total	1,208,000

7-8 per cent. over the estimated outturn of the actual area in the previous year but 4.6 per cent. below the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Classified by varieties, the area and outturn of cotton under the different trade names stand as shown in the subjoined table:—

Variety.	Area.		Outturn.	
	Acres	Per cent.	Bales.	Per cent.
1. Dholera	2,242,803	37.2	446,407	37.0
2. Broach	839,013	13.9	211,062	17.5
3. Khandesh	1,312,325	21.8	325,538	26.9
4. Barsi & Nagar	281,057	4.7	51,369	4.3
5. Kumpta & Dharwar	1,095,974	18.2	144,744	12.0
6. Westerns	251,419	4.2	28,352	2.3
Total	6,022,591	100	1,208,073	100

Of the total estimated outturn about 54.5 per cent. may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, some 31.9 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan, and the remaining 13.6 per cent. to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined).

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 28

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels Unquoted

Wheat Barletta Russo parcels

April May sellers 37/6

Wheat South Australian parcels

April sellers 38/3

"I'VE NEVER FELT FITTER"

Tired?—'Run down'—or Convalescent?

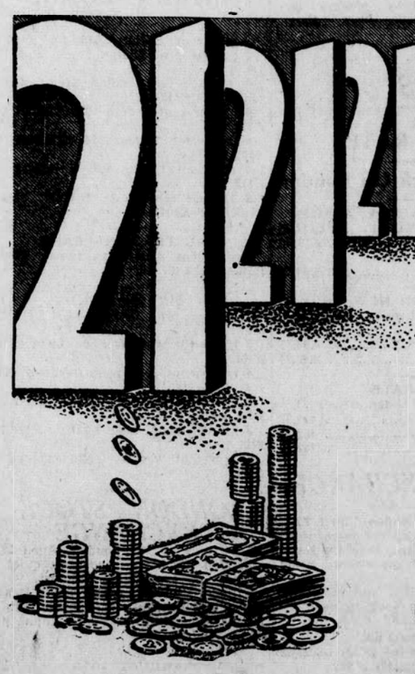
When strength is low or almost exhausted—after operations, fevers and such serious illnesses, diet is all-important. Brand's Essence of Chicken gently infuses the energy for recovery. It is a food as well as a tonic and is so delicate in flavour that the patient will accept it when other foods are repugnant

BRAND'S
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

Agents for India:—Grahams Trading Co. (India) Limited.
Bombay P.O. Box 90. Calcutta P.O. Box 147. Karachi P.O. Box 30.

Look for the Brand & Co. Signature on every bottle

Brand's ESSENCE of CHICKEN is best taken cold and should be kept previous to use in a cool place, if possible on ice.



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For the
11th consecutive year
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
has declared an
ANNUAL COMPOUND REVERSIONARY BONUS
of Rs. 21 per Rs. 1000

THE year ended 15th November, 1937 has been another record year. Not only has the Standard Life maintained this high rate of bonus for the 11th year in succession but it has done so without in any way weakening its basis of valuation, regarded as the most stringent in the world. Besides, the Standard Life is a mutual company with assets exceeding Rs. 37 crores. Bonus prospects are therefore very bright.

Assuming that the above rate of bonus is maintained throughout, a policy of Rs. 10,000 would amount to Rs. 16,810 in 25 years.

It will be seen that a policy with the Standard Life Assurance Company offers you bonus-distributions on sound yet most generous lines . . . and gives you the protection of the Company's impregnable financial strength.

Write today for a copy of the booklet entitled "What kind of Assurance do I need?"

The STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Founded in Edinburgh 1825 — Established in India 1846

(A mutual Company. No liability attaches to its members.)

The Oldest Life Office in the East

P. O. Box No. 763, Petit Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 29

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8
5 per cent 1945/55	118/4

BANKS

Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	30/10
Imperial Bank F P	1547/8
Imperial Bank P P	389
India Bank	139
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	3/1

TEXTILES

Ambica	1425
Arun	400
Arvind	1155
Asok	385
Bombay Dyeing	806
Buckingham and Carnatics	190
Century	217/8
Central India	216/4
Colaba	137/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	360
Elgin	212
Gokak	137/8
Indore	50
Jubilee	220
Kohinoor	243 12
Laxmi Cotton	475
Mysore	95
Marsden	111/14
Morarji	1030
New Great	200
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	335
Simplex	70
Swadeshi	181/4
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1270
Madhusudhan	200
Khatau	105

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1415
Tata Hydro Ord	146/14
Tata Power Ord	1332/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	132/8
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	125/15
Surat	167/8
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	290
Associated Cements	115/8
Belapore	145/10
Bombay Burma New	180
Bombay Burma Old	500
Bombay Steam	221/4
Bombay Telephone	91/8
Burma Corporation	6/8
Br B Petrol	3/3
Dalmia Cement	6/6
Indian Bleaching	128/12
Industrial Investment Tr	81
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	28/12
Mysore Sugar	23
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	30/8
Scindia Steam	17/14
Shivrajpur	41
Tata Oil	27/8
Tata Steel Ordy	222/8
Tata Steel Defd	925

JUTES

Birla Jute	14
Howrah	39/10
Hukumchand	6/1
Kamarhatty	592
Kanknarrah	290
Lawrence	300
Reliance	55

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, April 28.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	327,290,000
Public deposits	10,900,000
(A) Other deposits	149,800,000
Government Securities	114,000,000
(B) Other Securities	26,490,000
Notes and coin	38,000,000
Notes in circulation	489,300,000
Ratio of reserve of liabilities	23.62 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	113,300,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	7,100,000
Total deposits	161,700,000
Total securities	140,490,000

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 28

T T London on:—

New York	4.98.78
Paris	162.37
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Montreal	5.01 9/16
Amsterdam	8.96
Brussels	29.63 1/4
Milan	94.82
Berne	21.68 3/8
Denmark	108.85

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

Fall In Silver

BOMBAY, April 29.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Cotton Market continued to be depressed by Bombay straddle reversing in view of no fresh developments of Constructive nature with the result that adverse sentiment prevailed.

Prices, later, declined on lower Liverpool cables and Far Eastern selling with some liquidation of May.

BOMBAY BULLION.

Silver opened quiet but declined under scattered selling and realising. Subsequently, further recession occurred on lower London cables.

Gold was quiet with operators generally holding off in absence of any important foreign developments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Market was fairly active on scattered buying encouraged by absence of beneficial rains in Australia, together with less selling pressure from that quarter.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, April 29.

Previous closing	8.81
To-day's opening	8.78
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	8.76
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, April 29.

Previous closing	4.80
To-day's opening	4.80
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	4.76
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 161-0
July August	Rs. 163-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 29.

New York cotton continued to be depressed by Bombay straddle reversing in view of no fresh developments of constructive nature with resultant adverse sentiment. Trading in July began at 8.78 i.e. three points lower than last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and Far Eastern selling with some liquidation on May under which prices gave way but at lower levels market offered resistance.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 29.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.82/8.82) 8.71/8.71
July (8.87/8.86) 8.78/8.77
October (8.94/8.93) 8.87/8.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 29.

May (4.73) 4.65
July (4.84) 4.76
May (6.58) 6.44
July (6.72) 6.64

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 29.

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 163/12. Prices fell steadily under general selling which soon abated giving market steadier appearance with prices showing some improvement, subsequent operations were colourless, closed steady at Rs. 163/10.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 29.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/4) 1-7 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 9/16 paid and sellers) £17 5/8 paid and sellers
Dundee April (£20) £20
Lightning April (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 13/16 buyers) 5 11/16 buyers
Forward July September (6 paid and sellers) 5 7/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 29.

Tin (£164 1/2 buyers £164 3/4 sellers. Quiet) £161 1/2 buyers £161 3/4 sellers. Easier.

Lead (£15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Steady) £14 15/16 buyers £15 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £44 3/4) £43 1/4 to £44 1/4.

Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 29.

Previous closing	4.98 11/16
To-day's opening	4.98 13/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.98 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 29.

Previous closing	4.98.78
To-day's opening	4.98.75
To-day's closing	4.98.71

FRANC RATE

London, April 29.

Previous closing	162.37
To-day's opening	162.37
To-day's closing	162.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 29.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.98.75 and then improved to 4.98.81 subsequent movements being quiet.

Franc opened at 162.37 and then appreciated to 161.93 on good support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (12.110) 12.067
New York on Bombay (37.15) 37.21
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/8) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (94.80) 94.80
London on Shanghai (1-1 3/8) 1-1 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 29.

"India and speculator sold. Poor support. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 29.

Spot	(18 7/8d.) 18 11/16—3/16
Forward	(18 11/16d.) 18 1/2—3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 29.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-5) £6-19-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 29.

Silver ready	49	8	0
Silver Vaishakh	49	5	0
Silver Jeth	49	4	0
Gold ready	34	14	0
Gold Vaishakh	34	14	0
Gold Jeth	34	13	6
Sovereign	22	11	0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 29.

Chicago wheat opened steady May at 0.81. Prices showed steadier tendency on professional support and some outside demand influenced by unfavourable Australian crop reports.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 29.

Liverpool wheat opened steady May at 81 5/8 July 80 1/4. Market was fairly active on scattered buying encouraged by absence on beneficial rains in Australia together with less selling. Pressure from that quarter.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 29.

Wheat May	4	8	0
Wheat September	4	8	3
Linseed May	7	9	6
Linseed September	7	9	4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 29.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-8-0 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, April 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 1/4.

Closing quotations on the previous day were:—

Wednesday, April 20,	£93
Thursday, April 21	£93 1/8
Friday, April 22,	£93 1/2
Monday, April 25,	£93 1/2
Tuesday, April 26,	£93 1/2
Wednesday, April 27,	£93
Thursday, April 28,	£93

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 29. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£10[illegible] 1/4) £100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2 £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/2) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£10[illegible] 1/2) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 5/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £101 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 29.

London Stock Exchange was quiet in absence of speculative interest.

Giltedged securities kept fairly steady. Three and half per cent quoted at 93 1/4 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14) 14
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2
Elec Music Industry (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (32-4 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-3) 64-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31) £30 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (30) 30
Unilever Ordinary (38-4 1/2) 37-9
Ford Motors (18-3) 18-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61) £61
British American Tobacco Ordinary (105-7 1/2) 105-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 136-3
P. and O. S. N Company Deferred (23-9) 23-9
Distillers (97) 96-6
Bredfords Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-3) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-3) 40-3
Courtlaulds Ordinary (40-10 1/2) 40-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-9) 23-9
Inter Nickels (dol 47 3/8) dol 44 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donard Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India (28-9) 28-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Gule Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-6) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (58-9) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16) £15 7/8
Associated Leaseholds (83-9) 83-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (25-7 1/2) 26-3
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 81-3
Burma Oil (117-6) 118-9
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-6
Shell Transport (86-3) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£36 7/8) £36 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£56) £56
London Midland and Scott. Ordinary (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
London North Eastern Def. (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
Southern Def (£20 5/8) £20 5/8
London Transport 5 p.c. (£128 1/2) £128 1/2
London Transport "C" (£78 1/2) £78 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 29.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (New Stock) dol 45) dol 42 5/8
General Motors (dol 31) dol 29 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 5/8) dol 26 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 98 1/2) dol 96 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Gilt-edged Securities Easier

LONDON, April 29. (SPECIAL CABLE.)

The Stock Exchange was dull in sympathy with the overnight Wall Street. Some profit-taking was also evidenced prior to the weekend. Giltedged securities were easier. Industrials were narrowly irregular. Kaffirs encountered profit-taking.

In commodities rubber eased in sympathy with overseas with selling finding poor offtake. Tin weakened in the absence of buying interest.

Foreign Exchanges were featureless. Wall Street opened easier.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Jute, decidedly better tone prsvailed in this section to-day, particularly in the speculative counter wherein the chief barometer Howrahs opened hrm but good deal of fluctuations took place due to profit taking operations. The other stocks of course did not appreciate much in their values. Coals, revealed no fresh feature. The undertone generally kept lower. Teas, displayed less activity due to lack of sufficient support.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Irons and other speculative issues were in strong request to-day. A fair turnover resulted in the Indian iron and steel shares at much hardening prices than their closing. Other Industrials remained more or less unchanged.

Government securities:—Quiet but steady.

Fllowing are closing quotations Government Securities 2 per cent. loan 1951/54 103/6 small lot three-half percent G. P. 98/8 four percent loan 1960/70 114/4 small lot three per-cent up loan 1961/66 98/10 small lot Reserve Bank 117.

Railways Howrah Seakhala 84/8 Sara Serajganj 98 small odd lot Elgin Mills ord 120/8.

Coals Amalgamated 23 small lot Bokaro and Ramgur 15/11 Burrakur 12/15 C Div Mundulpoor 8/2 New Beerbhoom 17/4 Raneegunge 31.

Jutes:—Anglo-Indian pref 145 small lots Bally 147 small lots Darnapore 103/8 Birla 15/8 small lots Clive 19 Fort William 175 small lot Howrah 39/14 Hukumchand Pref 89 Kanknarrah 297/8 small lot Landsdowne 127 Nuddea 30/4 Presidency 3/1 Union 287 small lot Waverley 1/2.

Miscellaneouss:—Burma Corpn. 6/9 Indian Copper 2/6 Bengal Telephone ord 18/4 Indian Galvanizing 17/8 Indian Iron 28/9 Ujwan St. Wagon ord 41 Kumardhubi Eng. ord 2/10 Steel Corpn. ord 5/11 Do pref 78/4 Rohtas Industries 5/4 Humayan Property defd 1/6 Kempas Rubber 175.

Teas Kaliti 11/8 small lot Sarugaon 9.

Debentures three per cent 1951 Calcutta Port Trust 99/12 Five and half percent 1915/42 Chowringhee Property 100 small lot seven percent Craig Jute 105 five and quarter percent 1938/50 Rhotas Industries 100/8.—A. P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Kaarni have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	8
Amr Power and Light Com	4
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	22
Electric Bond Common	6
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	22
Columbia Gas and Elec	5
American Tel and Tel	126 1/2
Western Union Telg	20 1/4
New York Central Railway	12
Bethelehem Steel	46 1/2
Republic Steel	13
United S Steel	43 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	45 1/2
General Motors	30
Packard Motors	4
General Electric	32 1/2
Boeing Airplane	27
Curtis Wright	5
American Radiator	12
Union Carbide	63 1/4
Barnsdall Oil	13 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/4
Socony Oil	13 1/4
National Dairy	13
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	415

Easy undertone. Turnover 550,000 shares. Brokers loans up 20 million dollars. National Distillers Products Corp. earned in Jan/Mar 1938 71 cents per share. Gen Motors earned in Jan/Mar. 1938 14 cents per share. Westvaco Chlorine earned in Jan/Mar 1938 dol 1,73,837 (declared regular quarterly dividend). Delaware and Hudson Co., March net operating income dol 1,32,288. Bethlehem Steel Corp. Jan/Mar 1938 net income dol 9,94,908 (declared regular Preferred dividends).

LINSEED OIL

London, April 29

Linseed oil London per cwt naked

May sellers	24/9
Linseed oil London per cwt naked	
June August sellers	24/9

WIDESPREAD THUNDER-RAIN

POONA, April 29.

Thunder-rain has been widespread in South Peninsula and Assam, and local in Bengal and North Deccan. A few thundershowers are also reported from Central Provinces and extreme North. The Western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier. Temperatures continued above normal in East United Provinces Bihar and Central Bengal.

Chief amounts of Rainfall:—Trivandrum two inches; Sibsagar one and half; Cherrapunji. Shillong, Silchar, Jagdalpur, Calicut one; Gauhati, Dhubri, three-quarters; Tezpur, Mymensingh, Dinajpur Cochin, Mercara half.

Forecast until evening of 30th April:—Thunder-rain will be widespread in Assam and local in Bengal and South Peninsula. Scattered showers are also likely in North Deccan, south Central Provinces and extreme north.—A.P.

'KAYAKALP' TREATMENT WORKS WONDERS

(Continued from page 16)

ly I had been run down and how depressed and downcast I looked before the treatment began, and when I compare it with the improvement in my health after the treatment I felt very thankful for the change. My gain would also have been greater if I had been able to perform the preliminary purification of the body by means of what is called the panch karma and if after that I had allowed myself time to gather the necessary strength to be able to go through the treatment. In my opinion to give a full chance to the treatment the preliminary purification and rest should be regarded as essential. A man should cast off all his anxieties and worries outside the cottage and should have a perfectly care-free mind when he undergoes this treatment.

AGE FOR TREATMENT

At what period a particular man should undergo the kayakalp treatment should be settled according to the advice of a competent Vaidya, and in exceptional cases, of a sadhu who has had practical experience of the treatment. One of the books Vagbhat lays down that it should be done either in early manhood or in middle age that is between 40 and 70. But it will depend upon the health and strength which one possesses.

One more point is to be referred to too According to Vagbhat the use of the Rasavar prescribed by him should result in a new set of teeth coming out in place of the old ones, and in the old nails falling off being replaced by new ones; also in the hair becoming black. But in fairness to the Tapsi Babaji I must say that he had told me beforehand that a new set of teeth will not come out nor would the nails fall off by the treatment he was giving me. He did expect that the hair would largely become black and that I would look and feel, as if I was twenty years younger. As a matter of fact my hair has become black and the change in my appearance is evident from a comparison of the photographs.

MY CONCLUSION

It cannot be disputed that the treatment by rasayanas does lead to a healthy rejuvenation of life. Several of our Vaidyas have from time to time prescribed rasayanas both by the cottage method and by the open air method from which a number of persons have benefited. But Charak and these other writers wrote ages ago. During the last few decades new methods have come into prominence. In America the miracles of milk have become widely known. Dr. Kellog has fully described the milk regiment in his "New Dietetics". It is desirable that both the old and new systems should be carefully studied, so that the system may be utilised in the best possible manner and any injury from its misapplication avoided. Many points connected with the practice of the system will require investigation and research. It is desirable that a conference of most eminent vaidyas and sadhus who have experience of kayakalp treatment should meet to consider these and other questions connected with the rasayan treatment I would like such a conference to be held at the Benares Hindu University in the next autumn. I also intend shortly to move the Benares Hindu University to start a department of research of rasayan medicines. I have no doubt that all those who believe in the excellence of the Ayurvedic system of medicine will lend their full cooperation in carrying out the objects mentioned above.

In conclusion I wish to offer my deep thanks to Baba Bishan Das and others.

NOTE.

I should have published this article much earlier but when I had completed it, I found that I had not yet regained my normal health and could not resume my ordinary activities. For about ten days I had a little touch of fever brought about by exposure. But I have nearly got rid of it now and hope that I will soon regain strength and be able to take up my ordinary work. This temporary setback in my health should not be regarded as a detraction from the merits of the kayakalp treatment.

SHIPPING NEWS

SAILED

Bombay, April 29.

Scindia Steam s.s. Jalavijaya of 2297 reg tons Capt F DeChaumont sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 29.

3 Castalia 4171 Karachi 4-5 Anchor Line
14 Toyama Maru 4386 Japan 30-4 N Y K
16 Stratheden 14234 London 30-4 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Vita 1955 Karachi 30-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Hatimura 4158 Rangoon 2-5 M M
D/E Jalaputra 3113 NF 29-4 Scindia S N
M Jalavijaya 2297 Akyab 29-4 S S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 27-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Durban 30-4-38 Killick Nixon
Clan Macinnes 6-5-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 4-5-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 12-5-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Laconia 3-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 16-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Kifuku Maru 10-5-38 O S Kaisha
Italy 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore 7-5-38 P and O

FROM BASRA

Varela 30-4-38 M M
Bamora 5-5-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 14-5-38 M M
Kenya 21-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Nirpura 4-5-38 M M
Garmula 4-5-38 M M
Jalamani 3-5-38 Sc. S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 5-5-38 M M
Kunishma Maru 3-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Nalgora 3-5-38 M M

FROM ABADAN

Br. Duchess 2-5-38 Ang. Ira Oil

FROM JEDDAH

Rizwani 1-5-38 T Morrison

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 14-5-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 11-5-38 M M
Moolta 21-5-38 P and O S N
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 11-5-38 K Nixon
Britannia 27-5-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 13-5-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 13-5-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 17-5-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Taijin Maru 8-5-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 6-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 5-5-38 P and O S N
Maloja 19-5-38 P and O S N

FOR SAIGON

Laconia 5-5-38 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Bankura 4-5-38 M M
Varela 5-5-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 11-5-38 M M
Takliwa 25-5-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 27-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-5-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 8-5-38 L Edward
Vita 7-5-38 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Castilian 27-4-38
S S Chyebassa 28-4-38
S S Hatimura 28-4-38
S S Bhadravati 28-4-38
S S Irrawadi 29-4-38
S S Kalavati 29-4-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 29.

S S Castalia for Manchester: 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 100 bales raw cotton G M Vyas; 429 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 50 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas.

For Marseilles: 165 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 10 bales raw cotton T Laxmidas.

For Liverpool: 100 bales raw wool Eastern Wool Trading; 125 bales raw wool C Lister; 50 bales cotton twist waste V P Maskai; 1341 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Galsgow: 2614 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe: 115 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 50 bales raw cotton Cotton Agents; 500 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 100 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 50 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 500 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 500 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 200 bales raw cotton Langley; 200 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Jinsen: 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Moppo: 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Osaka: 400 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Stratheden for London: 6 bales sheep skins tanned F Janmahomed.

IMPORTS.

M S S Kagerak Agent Volkart Bros from Los Angeles: 8000 bales cotton.

From Manila: 38 dms dyestuff.

S S Narkunda Agent M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 172 cases dried milk powder; 214 cases cnd fruits; 289 cases jams; 80 cases sauce; 90 cases fruit juice; 200 cases grapes.

From Christchurch: 50 cases apples; 222 cases cnd fruit.

From Fremantle: 210 cases grapes; 200 cases apples.

From Hobart: 362 cases jam; 48 cases deserts; 670 cases apples.

From Adelaide: 358 cases apples.

From Sydney: 65 scks tallow; 121 bxs butter..

From Auckland: 194 cases milk powder.

M S Tijuca Agent L Edwards from Oslo: 95 dms carbide; 382 bales paper; 675 bales wood pulp;.

From Gothenburg: 17680 bdls box board, 51 cases petroleum stoves, blow lamps; 1141 bales paper; 160 bags nails; 54 socks handles; 30 cases refrigerators;

From Hamburg: 214 cases window glass; 150 cases sewing machines; 102 coils galv strand wire; 782 bdls earthen ware; 81 cases brass rods; 80 bales wood pulp boards; 150 dms chemicals; 200 case; sdlammoniac bars; 73 cases m s sheets; 81 bales boards.

From Antwerp: 210 cases window glass; 4285 pcs marble refuse; 450 bags whiting; 200 bags ground lime stone; 100 dms hydrosulphide soda; 1011 cases merchandise; 180 cases naphtaline; 87 bales paper.

From Rotterdam: 200 bags dextrine; 60 csks carbonate of potash.

From Lisbon: 145 bags cork.

From Port Said: 326 dms asphalt.

BRAHMIN-RAJPUT WEDDING?

Sensational Story From Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: April 28.

Great sensation has been caused in social circles here by the engagement of Miss Manorama Mehta, M.A., T.D., daughter of Mr. Krishnaram Mehta, Asstt. Editor of "Leader," with Mr. Lalan Prasad Singh, I.C.S., of Bihar.

The bride is a Gujarati Brahmin and the bridegroom is a Bhunrihar Rajput.

The marriage will take place on May 1, according to Arya Samaj rites, probably under the Arya Marriage Validating Act.

As Mr. Singh is already married and his first wife is still living, the case does not come within the purview of the Civil Marriage Act.

The present marriage is the outcome of a protracted university romance. The couple were brilliant students of Allahabad University. Mr. Singh passed I.C.S., Examination in England only recently while Miss Manorama too returned recently from England after receiving the course of teaching, for which she received a State scholarship.

Mr Krishna Ram, father of the bride, realising the futility of standing in the way has given his consent to the marriage. It is said that in this connection he consulted Mr. Chintamani. What opinion Mr. Chintamani expressed is not knewn. While Cupid has demolished social barriers and customs on one hand, the Hindu wife's fidelity and self-sacrifice "outshone" on the other. It is said that the first wife has given her consent to the marriage. She has only begged her husband to keep her as a slave at his feet" for the rest of her life. She is another pathetic and dumb victim of Hindu society. The marriage, it is understood, will be performed by a prominent Arya Samaj leader of these provinces.

RADIOGRAM FIXTURES AT BANDSTANDS

The list of Radiogram Fixtures at the different Municipal Bandstands during May 1938 is as under:—

2nd Monday Victoria Gardens Paramount Phone Agency; 4th Wednesday Chowpatty Bandstand Central Gramophone House; 5th Thursday Victoria Gardens Gramophone Co.; 7th Saturday Victoria Gardens Central Gramophone House; 8th Sunday Chowpatty Bandstand Central Gramophone House; 9th Monday Joseph Baptista Gardens Eureka Radio Co.; 10th Tuesday Victoria Gardens Gramophone Co.; 11th Wednesday Victoria Gardens Eureka Radio Co.; 12th Thursday King's Circle Gramophone Co.; 13th Friday Sir P. M. Garden Paramount Phone Agency; 15th Sunday Victoria Gardens Paramount Phone Agency; 16th Monday Joseph Baptista Gardens Gramophone Co.; 18th Wednesday Victoria Gardens Gramophone Co.; 20th Friday Sir P. M. Garden Eureka Radio Co.; 21st Saturday Victoria Gardens Central Gramophone House; 22nd Sunday Chowpatty Bandstand Central Gramophone House; 23rd Monday Esplanade Bandstand Paramount Phone Agency; 24th Tuesday Parsi Colony, Dadar Paramount Phone Agency; 25th Wednesday Victoria Gardens Eureka Radio Co.; 26th Thursday King's Circle Paramount Phone Agency; 28th Saturday Victoria Gardens Paramount Phone Agency; 29th Sunday Esplanade Bandstand Central Gramophone House; 30th Monday Esplanade Bandstand Gramophone Co. Ltd.; 31st Tuesday Parsi Colony, Dadar Gramophone Co.

WORLD COTTON MARKETS

Moderate Foreign Selling In New York Cotton Market

OPERATORS AWAIT MONOPOLY MESSAGE

General Feeling Uncertain

Bombay, April 29

The New York cotton futures market was a little more interesting on Thursday. Bombay was a moderate seller, though a buyer of March, but traders generally were quiet indifferent awaiting President Roosevelt's monopoly message. The market was narrow with the undertone barely steady. The weather in the U. S. A. cotton belt has improved, the exceptions being Oklahoma and North Texas where cool and wet conditions still prevail.

The market opened steady but was very quiet awaiting a new incentive and signs of improvement in general business. Prices later declined on lower Liverpool cables and moderate foreign selling. However southern offerings were light and some resistance developed through trade buying and covering by trade shorts owing to absence of May notices.

At the opening July was quoted 5 points down at 8.87 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined to 8.79 and the market closed at a net decline of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed 9 points lower at 8.81c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 8.97c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with July 4.87. There was hedging against outside growths, otherwise business was chiefly professional. Later on Bombay straddle reversing and professional liquidation disclosed poor demand. The market closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 4.88d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was easy with Giza futures closing 5 to 13 points down. Uppers futures closed 6 points lower but Spot cotton was 3 points up.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was barely steady. Sakels futures advanced one to five points and Ashmouni futures were 2 to 3 points up.

LOWER PRICES.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

Since the low point for May of 8.38 Cents on 7th of this month the American market has quietly advanced to the present quotation of 8.84, after touching 8.91 on 22nd.

It must be remembered that the chief buying incentive at the beginning of this advance was the low price level, and it is doubtful whether we are justified in expecting prices to continue to rise much further without a reaction.

The market has been helped by poor crop reports, the spending programme in the U.S.A., and better political news from Europe, but if prices go much higher we shall again have our attention drawn to the huge carryover figures ahead of us, and we think that the speculative element will only be tempted to enter the market again if prices fall back to a level well below the loan.

In the local market the chief item of interest has been the opening of the new April/May Broach contract for 1939. This contract opened a premium of Rs. 10 3/4 over July/Aug. but the premium attracted many traders, whose hedges were already in the old contracts, and the difference narrowed quickly to Rs. 9 1/8.

Judged by Liverpool standards the true difference between July/Aug. 1938 and Apr/May 1939 should be Rs. 12, and we feel that there has been an undue anxiety to transfer sales at a smaller difference. It is true that there is a very big short interest in July/Aug. a large part of which is against purchases in New York and Liverpool, but it must not be forgotten that there are an equally large number of speculative "longs" who will either have to take up tenders, when the time comes, or transfer to the distant month. We think, therefore that for some time to come the difference between these contracts will remain narrow, but that when the bulk of the short covering is completed July/Aug. will in the end prove to be the weaker of the two.

The crop estimates in the Broach district have been reduced, and tenders against the old Apr/May contract have so far only amounted to 16,650 B/s. These are likely to increase as ready demand has slackened and there has been a slight easiness in basis in the last few days, but the contract is in strong hands and is not likely to show any weakness on this account.

We look for a reaction before very long and would prefer to wait for a lower level again rather than make fresh purchases in the present market.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	8.87—03
New York July lowest (2-35 p.m.)	8.79—11
Liverpool July highest	4.88+01
Liverpool July lowest	4.80—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market eased on Bombay straddle selling influenced by weaker Rupee, May liquidation and South American hedging. Offtake generally poor. Southern weather reports more favourable. Statistics and trade news still bearish.

New York: Expect traders market for time being. Prefer buying on moderate decline.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Weather favourable except. Texas decline caused by decline in stocks recommend buying on declines.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:

New York: Market affected unfavourably by decline in Liverpool and foreign selling. Poor demand for Spot cotton. Small business in dry goods. Do not think market will go much lower."

"Market acts poorly. Demand only on scale. Bad weather unimportant."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 28

May	8.75—09
July	8.81—09
October	8.90—08
December	8.93—08
January	8.95—08
March	9.01—09
Middling Spot	8.81—09

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 28

May	8.87—08
July	8.94—08
October	9.01—08
Middling Spot	8.97—08

NEW YORK
New York, April 28

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
May	8.73
July	8.81
October	8.90
NOON CALL—	
May	8.75
July	8.83
October	8.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 28

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	11,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	3,500 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 28

April	4.69—07
May	4.69—07
June	4.75—06
July	4.80—07
August	4.84—06
September	4.89—06
October	4.93—06
November	4.95—06
December	4.98—06
January	5.00—06
February	5.02—06
March	5.05—06
Middling Spot	4.88+02
10-12 a.m. quotations	
May	4.76
October	5.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 29

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 164 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 163/12 on scattered selling. Later on there was slightly better enquiry with short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 164/4. Business in new Broach A/M was restricted and the price was quoted at Rs. 174/4. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened at unchanged prices and later on was quoted 3 points down which influenced selling in the local market which closed a 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M 1938	Rs. 160 12 0
Broach J/A 1938	163 6 0
Broach A/M. 1939	173 14 0
Fine M G.—	
Oomra May 1938	144 0 0
Oomra July 1938	146 4 0
Oomra D/J 1939	154 8 0
F G M G—	
Bengal May 1938	121 4 0
Bengal July 1938	123 0 0
Bengal D/J 1939	129 14 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 29.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U. P.	...	129	126	123		120
Punjab	...	129	126	123		120
Rajputana	...	129	126	123		120
Oomra No. 3	153	150	147	144		...
C. P. No. 1	165	162	159	156		...
C. P. No. 2	158	155	152	149		...
Broach No. 2	...	167	164	162		160
Punjab-Ame.		186	183	180		177
Surat	...	216	213	210		207
Rajpipla	...	210	206	203		200
Navsari	...	223	220	217		214

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 29.

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	126/27
Bengal F.G.	123/24
C. P. 1	155/60
C. P. 2	150/51
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	145/47
Ellichpur	152/53
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	135/39
Jalna/Sailu	137/41
Burwah/Sanavad	150/51
Khandwa	150/52
Harda/Khirkiya	150/52
Mathia	125/30
Malkapur	141/45
Broach	163/65
Punjab 4 F.	178/80
Punjab 289F.	211/16
Sindh 4 F.	176/79
Sindh N.T.	196/201
Kampala	281/82
Jinja	269/70
Navsari	224/26
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	208/09

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 29.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	326	48,713	203,206
Central India	102	40,191	320,635
Barsi and Nagar	364	138,034	166,337
Hyderabad-Gaorani		38,944	96,058
Berar	1,642	298,803	544,847
Central Provinces	45	64,503	111,190
Total Oomras	2,479	629,188	1,442,273
Dholera	1,394	75,182	85,250
N.-W. Provinces		2,754	9,259
Rajputana		14,441	80,705
Sind-Punjab	1,115	490,514	306,502
Broach	4,610	190,644	294,308
Coompta and Dharwar	1,041	25,414	36,347
Westerns-Northerns	411	14,674	29,327
Cocoanada		12	136
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,811	7,923
American		173,044	10,556
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,143	351,972	261,088
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	36
Total	12,193	1,970,832	2,563,710

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st April.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		927 203,974	359,779
Japan and China	3,106	472,879	1,069,231
Coast Ports		47,065	19,280
Up-country by Rail		263,209	193,586
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		16,315	16,201
Total	4,033	1,003,442	1,658,077

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1937-38	1936-37
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 28-4-38	7523000	6490000
Receipts Yesterday 28-4-38	11000	5000
Exports to date 28-4-38	5254000	5019000
Stock at Ports 22-4-38	2824000	1658000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-4-38	2318000	1384000
Stock at Liverpool 22-4-38	1239000	979000
Visible Supply 22-4-38	6882000	4594000
Quantity in sight 22-4-38	12975000	12161000
Quantity out of sight 22-4-38	8974000	10819000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 28

GIZA-	
Spot	7.08—0
May	6.50—13
July	6.68—8
October	6.85—5
November	6.85—5
January 1939	6.91—5
March	6.98—6
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.83+3
May	5.71—6
July	5.78—6
October	5.85—6
November	5.83—6
January 1939	5.93—6
March	5.98—5

Bombay, April 29.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M.	1800	18450

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 29

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny at £6-19-6. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 225 points at 162.37 while Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.98 11/16. London silver prices improved 1/16 to 18 7/8d. India bought and business was small. Later on the market was quietly steady with buyers at fixed prices and sellers at 1/16th over. New York silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures gained 5 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-1 1/4. The local market quiet to-day with scattered selling as operators now believe that there is no likelihood of any change in the exchange ratio. There was scattered realising in gold as well as silver and the tone was barely steady.

GOLD

Ready	34 15 0
Vaishakh delivery	34 14 9
Vaishakh tejimandi	0 3 0
Jeth delivery	34 14 6
Jeth tejimandi	0 5 6

SILVER

Ready	49 12 6
Vaishakh delivery	49 11 0
Vaishakh tejimandi	0 10 0
Jeth delivery	49 8 0
Jeth tejimandi	1 13 0

LONDON SILVER
London, April 28

Spot	18 7/8
Forward	18 11/16

LONDON GOLD
London, April 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 28

May	42.20+05
July	43.00
September	43.00

New York Silver

New York, April 28

Spot silver prices were fixed to-day 42 3/4c. unchanged.

LONDON METALS

London, April 28

Copper	£39 17 6
Lead	£15 5 0
Spelter	£13 12 6
Tin	£164 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 29.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-15-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38/4
Copper sheets	Rs. 45/0
Tone:—Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 28.

May	£10-5-0.
June	£10-6-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 29.

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 4 0
Highest	27 7 0
Lowest	27 2 0
Closing	27 6 0
Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	28 8 6
Highest	28 11 0
Lowest	28 6 0
Closing	28 10 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	31 6 0
Highest	32 0 0
Lowest	31 6 0
Closing	31 11 0
Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	31 15 6
Highest	32 7 0
Lowest	31 15 6
Closing	32 2 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	17 11 3
Highest	17 13 0
Lowest	17 11 3
Closing	17 12 6
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	18 10 3
Highest	18 11 3
Lowest	18 9 3
Closing	18 10 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 28.

May	81d.
July	79 7/8d.
October	78 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 28.

May	dol 0.80 7/8.
July	dol 0.80 1/8.
September	dol 0.80 7/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 28

May	sh. 5 1d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 28.

July	1.98
September	2.01
January	2.02

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 29.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2.
Shipment May-June Rs. 4-13.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-13
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-13-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-4.
Saraya Rs. 11-15.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 28

SAKELS—	
May	12.67+4
July	12.91+5
November	13.51+1
ASHMOUNI—	
June	10.13+3
August	10.22+3
GIZA—	
May	12.26+2
July	12.40+3
November	12.66+3

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 29

2 3/4 per cent 1948/5?	100/8
3 per cent 1951/64	103/2
3 per cent 1941	102/13
3 per cent U P Bonds	98/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	108/4
4 per cent 1942 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	114/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	103/10
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
3 1/2 per cent 1938/43	101/10
TAX FREE	
4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	125
5 per cent 1945/55	118/4
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4

Notes:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/9 and fluctuated to Rs. 98/10 to close at Rs. 98-9-6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 29

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 13/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T	1/5 15/16
Bank buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	270 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T	267 1/4 nominal
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,195
Bank's buying T T	1,225
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 3/4
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	66 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	66 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	76 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	90 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.98 3/4 28th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 29th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 29th instant
Shanghai London 1/1 1/4 29th instant
Java London 8.94 7/8 29th instant
London Paris 162.37 28th instant
London Belgium 29.63 1/4 28th instant
London Switzerland 21.68 3/8 28th instant
London Berlin 12.40 1/4 28th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 28th instant
London New York 4.98.78 28th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 28th instant
London Italy 94.82 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.
Gold £6-19-7 27th instant
Gold £6-19-6 28th instant
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 27th instant
Silver London ready 18 7/8 28th instant
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 27th instant
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 28th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 28

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	45 steady

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 28

Broach A/M 1938 opening 163 1/4 highest 163 1/4 lowest 162 1/4 closing 162 5/8

Broach J/A opening 165 3/4 highest 165 7/8 lowest 164 7/8 closing 165 1/4

Broach A/M 1939 opening 175 1/4 highest 176 1/8 lowest 175 1/4 closing 175 1/2

Oomra May opening 146 highest 146 1/4 lowest 145 1/2 closing 145 7/8

Oomra July opening 148 1/4 highest 148 1/4 lowest 147 3/4 closing 148 1/8

Oomra D/J opening 155 3/4 highest 156 lowest 155 3/4 closing 156

Bengal May opening 123 1/2 highest 123 1/2 lowest 122 closing 123

Bengal July opening 125 3/8 highest 125 5/8 lowest 124 1/2 closing 124 7/8

Bengal D/J opening 131 1/4 highest 131 1/2 lowest 131 closing 131 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-5-38 Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 8 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 25 3/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 99 July 115 October 132 December 139 January 141 March 145 at cross rate 4.98 11/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 162 Liverpool May 1938 4.69 Rs. 42 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 164/5 Liverpool July 4.80 Rs. 44 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 1/4/12 Liverpool May 1939 Rs. 47 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 162 New York May 8.75 Rs. 33 at cross rate 4.98 11/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 164/8 New York July 8.81 Rs. 32 at cross rate 4.98 11/16.

Pay In—May 8 *Pay Out—May 11*

Tata Steel Shares Decline

GENERAL SELLING WAVE

Absence Of Support

BOMBAY: April 29.

To-day being the last day for month-end evening up of open business, there was scattered selling on the local Stock Exchange which ruled quiet. Fresh business was practically little and the session was featureless.

Wall Street advices were easy with some nervousness apparent over President Roosevelt's monopoly message to the Congress. Mr. Morgenthau in a statement said that present indices indicated worsening of American business. However, there exists a belief all over the world that all markets are preparing for a major boom. There are no visible signs to support this belief and seems nothing beyond the reflection of higher prices seen during the last boom.

It is true that prices have declined considerably and in some cases rates are attractive, but such a position needs sound backing by investors and confident buying.

The general decline in prices has made investors poorer to the extent of the decline and now they feel that they had taken undue risks. Thus there is no enterprise at the moment and everybody wants to protect their capital. This change in the general sentiment has damped the spirit of venture, which accounts for dull and declining markets.

It is natural that prices being low there cannot be any persistent Bear raids and prices may fluctuate within a narrow range. But there is nothing in the general situation for a run-away market and it is best to have a trading position with quick turns for moderate profits.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 955 and improved to Rs. 960 on scattered buying. Later there was steady flow of selling and prices declined to Rs. 920. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 226 and after advancing to Rs. 227 declined to Rs. 221 on general selling. It will be seen that as anticipated the market displayed poor rallying power and after a natural recovery, prices are again falling to low levels. Towards the close there was scattered covering and the prices rallied slightly.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 817 and declined to Rs. 798. Century shares closed at Rs. 218 and Central India shares were quiet at Rs. 217. Kohinoor opened at Rs. 253 and eased off to Rs. 245.

Associated Cements were quiet and under increased selling declined to Rs. 116/4. Hydro Electric shares were quiet but steady with a limited turnover.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 955 and steadily declined to Rs. 917 when scattered covering appeared and closed at Rs. 925. Ordinary shares also opened at Rs. 926 and closed at Rs 922. Bombay-Burmas weakened to Rs. 502.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 29.

100	Ahm Advance (Rs. 9)	367 8
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	798 12
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	218 12
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	217 8
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	138 12
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	92 8
250	David	75 0
250	Daw. (Rs. 10)	362 8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5-0
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	123 12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	XD 138 2
1,000	Hindustan	1,600 0
100	Indore	50 10
100	Khatau (Rs 2)	105 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	245 10
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji (Rs 40)	1035 0
250	Model	49 4
50	MYSORE (Rs)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	201 4
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235 0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70 0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30)	1,910 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	70 10
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	182 8
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102 8
500	Vishnu (Rs 30)	1,320 0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 0
250-50	Central (Rs. 12)	30 12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,546 12
125-500	Im. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	380 0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	139 4
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117 4
5	Union (As. 4)	6 0

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	118 0

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715 0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13 8
20	Mercantile	54 8
15-76	New India (Rs. 14)	37 12
200	Oriental	4,325 0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7 8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	135 0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 30)	420 0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12 10
50	BOM. TRAM (2-6)	126 4
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165 0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10 8
100	Karachi (4)	222 8
100	Poona (4)	206 4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168 2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	147 8
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1335 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	925 0
100	C. Province	102 0
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	98 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 8
100	Sara Siranjgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	713 12

MINING.

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6 8
8sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 29

Bombay Dyeing (825) 817 802 800 805 800 798
Century (223/12) 221 217 218 216 218
Central India (225) 221 222 217 218 217
Kohinoor (254/6) 253 246 247 246 245
New Great (210) 220 202 201
Simplex (72/8) 72 70 70/10
Swadeshi (188/2) 185 183 182
Associated Cement (118) 117/8 116 115/8 116/4
Andhra (1420) 1420
Tata Hydro (147/8) 147/8
Tata Power (1336/4) 1337 1339 1335 1332 1335
Tram Ord (126/14) 126/14 126/4
T Steel Defd (952/8) 955 957 932 920 925 920 930 917 922 925
T Steel Ord (226/8) 226 227 221 223 221 222
Tata Steel 2nd pref (170) 170 169/8
Bellapur (145/10) 145 147/12
B Steam (222/8) 221 221/14
B Burma (521/4) 520 512 515 502

10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	44 8
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	925 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 19)	222 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	293 12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	143 12
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	221 14
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	502 8
50	Do Conty. (Rs. 8)	181 4
B.	B. Petrol	3-3-9
50	B'bay Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	92 0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	130 0
50	I. Invest. Trust	41 0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690 0
30	Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	61 8
15	Scindia.	17 12
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27 8

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	265 0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram. (T.F.)	70 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	98 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,546 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204 6
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	703 12

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 28

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 7/8
Victory Bonds	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£91
National Bank of India	£39
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON SEEDS
London, April 28

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12-0-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£12-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton April sellers	£13-7-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11-13-9
Castorsee' Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton April sellers	£11-13-9

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, April 28

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

COPPER STOCKS

Copper:—The March statistics of the Copper Institute are as follows:—

World stocks of refined copper:—March 540,252 tons. February 529,853 tons

World Consumption:—March 158,703 tons, February 137,486 tons.

According to Continental advices copper interests in the world restriction agreement are to meet early in May in London. No change in the present authorised rate of output is expected since European consumption is very satisfactory. France is likely to use more copper for her expanded arms programme whilst in America a new buying wave must occur eventually.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 29.

Wheat	3,669 cwts.
Linseed	39,063 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	158 cwts.
Gingellyseed	215 cwts.
Poppyseed	170 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,659 cwts.
Castorseed	2,863 cwts.
Rice	32,273 cwts.
Myrabollams	721 cwts.
Cottonseed	6,934 cwts.
Gram	2,825 cwts.
Joowar	230 cwts.
Maize	44 cwts.
Barley	325 cwts.
Bajree	602 cwts.
Indian Sugar	21,935 cwts.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Partly scattered showers.
Western: Partly cloudy and warmer.

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 29

Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	125	0	0
June	124	0	0
August	123	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	168	0	0
June	166	0	0
August	165	0	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 27th April	18,885
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,958,639
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,549,935
Decrease	591,295

Cotton Tenders

LONDON RUBBER
London, April 28

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	5 7/8

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Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY'S LEADING HIGH CLASS HINDUS LODGING & BOARDING HOUSE
JOSHI HINDU LODGE
ZAVERI BAZAAR,
Opp Muiji Jetha Market
Bombay 2.
Tel. No. 27396.
Telegram: Joshi Lodge.

BOMBAY: DAY, APRIL 1938

'Autonomy Reduced To A Farce'

Mahatma Takes Serious View Of Mr. Dain's Selection

Appointment Of Ministers' Subordinate As Governor Intolerable

Sardar Confers With Gandhiji On Orissa Scandal

"THE GOVERNMENT OF A PROVINCE IS NOT LIKE THE PLAY OF CHILDREN. THE CONGRESS IS DISCOVERING WHAT A THANKLESS TASK IT IS: HOW SERIOUS IT IS.

"THE REAL MINISTERS WHO REPRESENT THE REAL MAJORITY OF ORISSA LEGISLATORS CANNOT LOOK WITH UNCONCERN ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THEIR PROVINCE PASSING INTO THE HANDS OF IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS," says Mahatma Gandhi in a Statement, issued to the Press regarding the Orissa Acting-Governorship Issue, which, he says, threatens to precipitate into a crisis of the first magnitude.

Sardar Confers With Mahatma

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE, WAS WITH GANDHIJI FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR THIS MORNING AND ACQUAINTED HIM WITH THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN ORISSA.

MR. DAIN, WHO IS A COMMISSIONER, WORKING UNDER THE CONGRESS MINISTRY, IS TO ASSUME OFFICE AS GOVERNOR, ON MAY 5TH.

STATEMENT ON VIDURASWATHAM TRAGEDY

Gandhiji is also drafting a statement regarding the firing at Viduraswatham, Mysore State, which will be issued later.

The following is the full text of the statement issued by Mahatma Gandhi:—

"The appointment of Mr. Dain, a subordinate of the Orissa Government to be the acting Governor threatens to precipitate a crisis of the first magnitude

The matter looked small on surface. The fact that he is to retire after termination of acting appointment has been regarded as sufficient atonement for an admitted mistake. In my opinion it is no atonement. If he is reverted to his original permanent post not only would there be anything wrong but if the Ministers wanted to be churlish they might take a secret delight in their quondam acting Governor becoming their subordinate.

WHERE THE STING LIES

The whole of the sting lies in a subordinate official becoming an acting Governor of his province with whom the Ministers are expected to work and almost daily submit documents for his signature and have him to preside at their meetings. It is incongrous and unbecoming and reduces the autonomy to a farce.

If this autonomy is real and is to blossom forth into full freedom nothing should be done by superior powers after the previous style. Everyone of their act must conform to a rule or convention. It must not depend upon the caprice of Governor-General or even the Secretary of State for India.

HEALTHY GROWTH OF AUTONOMY

Wherever prestige of autocracy depended upon its exacting obedience, willing or unwilling, from the ruled the prestige of superior authority that has voluntarily divested itself of autocracy and conferred autonomy should consist in always carrying the majority party with it. There is no other way that I can think of for healthy growth of autonomy and avoidance of friction.

CHALLENGE TO BE TAKEN UP

The Viceroy and the Governors have bestowed unstinted praise upon all the Ministers of India. They have given no cause for the exercise of the more than ample powers reserved under the Government of India Act. The prestige of the majority party depends upon never sleeping over the rights of people, never allowing a single error on the part of the superior authority to escape their vigilant eyes. Looked at in this light the Congress, it seems to me, cannot allow the appointment to pass unchallenged.

I hear that the Orissa Ministry has threatened to resign as soon as Mr. Dain occupies the gubernatorial chair. I understand too that an interim ministry will be appointed to carry on the Government. I suppose that as soon as the acting appointment is over and the Governor returns from leave by some arrangements the present ministry will be reinstated. That won't be fairplay. The Congress will stultify itself to submit to any such arrangement.

The governance of a province is not like a play of children the Congress is discovering what a thankless task it is how serious it is. The real Minister who represents the real majority of the Orissa legislators cannot look this unconcerned on the administration of their province passing into the hands of new irresponsible person, appointed at the will of this Governor or acting as the case may be. I do hope therefore that the mistake will be undone before it is too late. There are many ways of doing it gracefully. But there must be a will before a graceful way is found. I hope it will be.

WHEN THE TWO GREAT HEADS MEET: Mr. Jinnah shaking hands with Mahatmaji on the latter's arrival at the former's bungalow to discuss the Hindu-Muslim question on Thursday.

No Sign Of Enquiry Into Firing

Mysore Govt. Stop 3 Journals: More Arrests In Bangalore

BANGALORE, April 29.

BY AN EXECUTIVE FIAT, THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT HAVE WITHDRAWN THE PERMISSION FOR EDITING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING THREE VERNACULAR PAPERS, THE "TAI NADU", "NAVA JIVANA" AND "VISVA KARNATAKA". CONSEQUENTLY THE PAPERS HAVE CEASED PUBLICATION WITH EFFECT FROM TO-DAY.

The "Associated Press" was officially informed that the question of appointing an independent tribunal to enquire into the Viduraswatham police firing has not been decided as yet.

A procession with Congress Flag went round throughout the city this morning. A few arrests were effected.—A. P.

WHERE MAHATMAJI AND JINNAH MET. Mr. M. A. Jinnah's Bungalow where Mahatmaji and Mr. Jinnah discussed the Hindu-Muslim problem on Thursday.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN HARDWAR

Strong Precautionary Measures

PATNA, (By Mail)

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Officer, Government of Bihar:—

Cholera in epidemic form has broken out at Hardwar. Latest report issued by the Director of Public Health, the United Provinces, shows 50 attacks and 8 deaths. It is apprehended that pilgrims from this province may carry infection of cholera from the Mela to their home districts and might spread the infection, thereby leading to serious outbreak of the disease.

To safeguard against the risk of infection, the public are strongly advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera. Adequate arrangements have been made for giving free inoculation to the people by the health staff of the districts.

It is expected that people will take advantage in large measure of the free facilities provided for prophylactic anti-cholera inoculation.—United Press.

Peep Into Incidents At Sikar

Alleged Ruse To Arrest Rao Rajah

Growing Discontent Against Administration Of Capt. Webb And Bapna: Rao Raja Had Nothing To Do With People Thronging Capital

The following message from a representative of the United Press of India on Jaipur-Sikar controversy was withheld by Censor and is now sent out:—

In reply to the official communique, dated Jaipur: April 25th, and in correction of the Associated Press statement, dated Jaipur: April 25th, members of the Sikar Public Committee who have arrived here to-day, stated as follows:—

"It is true that the immediate cause of the present trouble is the decision of Maharajah of Jaipur to take Rajkumar Hardayalsingh, heir-apparent, to Thikana of Sikar with him to England before his marriage.

It passes the people's imagination why a young boy who has not yet finished his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, should be sent away to a foreign country. Being the only son of his parents, it is human that he should not be separated from them against their wishes, particularly when they apprehend injury to his moral interests in Europe and violation of their sacred word given to the Dhrangadhra Ruler with whose daughter Kunwar Hardayalsingh is engaged.

"REAL CAUSE OF DISCONTENT."

But the real cause of the present unrest is the deep discontent growing among all classes for a long time past against the administration of Capt. Webb and Mr. Kanwarlal Bapna.

It is incorrect to say that the Rao Raja has collected Rajputs, Kayamkhanis and town peoples. The fact is that all classes of people joined the Rao Rajan not only for his sake, but mainly seeing a chance for the fulfilment of their own demands and redress of their grievances. Otherwise people, rich and poor, alike would not go to the length of observing protracted hartals and assembling in the face of the police and the military. So far as we know—and we claim to know it for certain—the Rao Rajah is deeply loyal to Maharajah of Jaipur and the Paramount Power and that he meant no discourtesy to the Jaipur Resident or to the Prime Minister in not being able to see them when they went to Sikar. The truth is that he was anxious to meet them but was prevented by those assembled who were suspicious about his honour and freedom.

The cause for this suspicion was provided by the recent attempt at arrest by Mr. F. in the Debipura Palace, where the Rao Rajah was called from the fortress under the pretext of having personal discussions.

A serious omission on the part of the Jaipur Resident which aggravated matters was his failure to vouchsafe any reply to the several telegraphic requests for interview by the public of Sikar.

It is true that the Jaipur Police have so far taken no action, but their very presence is causing provocation and the reports of recent reinforcements are likely to make a bad situation worse. In our opinion no show of force, repression or military action will be able to allay the discontent of the people, it will rather do the reverse. What is required is tactful handling by Rajputana and Jaipur authorities who should, instead of taking a narrow view of prestige, evince large-heartedness. If they rise equal to the occasion it is easy for them to solve the Sikar tangle.

CONSTERNATION PREVAILS IN SIKAR

Sabha Secretary Wires To Viceroy And Gandhiji For Intervention

Mr. C. L. Patel Editor, "National News Service."

Sikar writes: I have to confirm the following telegram sent to you:—

"Jaipur communique circulated through A. P. I. alleging that Rao Raja of Sikar showed discourtesy to the resident on his Sikar visit Rao Raja has sent a contradicting telegram assuring the Resident of his loyalty to the Crown representatives and that he never showed him discourtesy.

The 'National News Service" collected its following facts:—The Resident himself came with the Prime Minister of Jaipur and stayed at the station in a special train.

Rao Raja wrote to him that he would like to call him. The Resident permitted. On his way to see the Resident two gunshots were heard from the Jaipur police side which terrified the public accompanying Rao Raja whom the public brought back against his wishes forcibly in arms.

Sikar situation continues critical. Eleventh day of peaceful hartal has passed. The Jaipur police are alleged to have hunted a

(Continued on page 9, col. 4)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE GALLOW'S HAND*

LET'S GET OUT OF HERE--BEFORE HAMON IS TAKEN--UP THERE---
RIGHT, DONAVAN---I DON'T CARE TO STAY EITHER, ALTHOUGH IT'S WHAT HAMON DESERVES--HE'S A MURDERER!
I'M SURE GLAD TO BE GOIN' BACK TO LONDON AND--- WHAT ARE YOU STOPPIN' FOR?
IT'S 8 O'CLOCK--- THERE GOES THE BLACK FLAG OVER CHELMSFORD PRISON—THAT MEANS --- HAMON IS DEAD!
CRACK!
LYMAN ANDERSON
A RIFLE BULLET!--IF I HADN'T MOVED--
IT WAS FIRED AT THE VERY MOMENT HAMON DIED--- THE GALLOWS' HAND!

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